

48.
A
BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE
CAUSES

That have retarded the

PROGRESS
OF THE
Colony of GEORGIA,
IN

A M E R I C A;

Attested upon OATH.

B E I N G

A proper CONTRAST
T O

A State of the Province of
GEORGIA.

Attested upon OATH;

And some other Misrepresentations on the
same Subject.

L O N D O N:

Printed in the Year M.DCC.XLIII.

BRIEF ACCOUNT
 OF THE
 CAUSES
 OF THE
 PROGRESS



Colony of
 AMERICA
 AND SOME OTHER MISCELLANEOUS

A BRIEF CONTRAST
 TO
 A STATE OF THE PROVINCE OF
 GEORGIA

AND SOME OTHER MISCELLANEOUS
 AND SOME OTHER MISCELLANEOUS

LONDON
 THE NEW YORK MUSEUM

A

BRIEF ACCOUNT, &c.

TH E severe Grievances and Distresses of the Inhabitants of *Georgia*, had been so frequently and fruitlessly represented to the Honourable Body constituted, as they conceived, for the very Purposes of preventing and redressing them, that their Application to a higher Power seemed the only (a) remaining Hope and Dependance of the unhappy People. After the Proofs produced at the Bar of the Honourable House of Commons, it can be thought no extravagant Assertion, that their Grievances and Oppressions were thought to be such, as were before unexampled under any *British* Government: And, if the Inexperience of their Agent in the Conduct of that Affair (where the Quality, Interest and Number of his Opponents might have discouraged a Person much better qualified) terminated, for that time, in some Censure upon himself, without the compleat Relief of his unfortunate Constituents; yet his Du-

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(a) Appendix, No. XXXIV.

ty and their Distresses stimulate him sufficiently, to revive his Application in their Behalf, as he is satisfied, that the Justice and Compassion of a *British* Parliament will be extended to their present Grievances after further Information and Attention, and prevent, for the future, such Oppressions, as they have so long and unjustly languished under.

It may well be thought amazing, at the first View, that a Colony, which has been erected at such a considerable publick Expence to *Great-Britain*, and further encouraged by such Numbers of private Donations, should be in a more indigent Condition, than any of those, which were settled at the Expence and Risque of private Adventurers, to the final Satisfaction and Happiness of Multitudes, and the reciprocal Benefit of their Mother Realms. And as it is impossible that any Settlement could ever be enterprized with greater Professions of Humanity, Compassion and Disinterestedness, than were the avow'd Views of sending a Colony to *Georgia*, it may seem as strange, that the Complaints they have proved were Oppressions of the *most essential* kind; and such as are really incompatible with the Nature, or *very Existence* of any *British* Government: But their Experience has discovered the Difference of Professions and Performances to be as wide, as that of Truth and Error; and indeed were it possible

ble to *suppose* Affluence, where Property is unascertained and insecure, meer Abundance would never be deemed an Equivalent for the Want of those Rights and Liberties, which *British* Subjects consider as an unalienable Inheritance and Patrimony.

The Wisdom and Justice of the Regulations they have smarted under, are truly too profound for their Comprehension. If the Liberties of former Colonies had really prevented, or even retarded their own Increase and Prosperity, or their Benefit and Advantage to *Great-Britain*, some *political* Reasons, at least, might have been alledged for them; but when the *very contrary* is self-evident, whatever may have been the Designs of the many Discouragements they have felt, their ill Circumstances are too evidently owing, in a great Degree, to the Want of *that Liberty*, which has enriched and established the neighbouring Colonies, and extended the *British* Trade and Empire in Proportion.

To complain has been always deemed the wretched Privilege of the miserable; yet even this has been, as much as possible, obstructed; insomuch, that the *Georgians* are indebted to the Justice and Liberty of their neighbouring Province, for a Seal to many of the annexed Depositions, which they could never obtain in *Georgia*. And indeed any Magistrate, who has an Inclination to continue one, must be deaf to any Publick

Complaint of the Discontented; which, it may be truly affirmed, all the Inhabitants, who are independent, and out of Office, with *great Reason* are, while they must be ever industrious to give a Sanction to all such Misrepresentations of the State of Things, as are contrary to Fact, and Insults on Reason itself. And under what Influence such Misrepresentations have been procured, will best be evinced from some of the following Depositions.

Bitterness is too naturally the Language of the Injur'd; But as their past Sufferings are irrevocable, they are more anxious to prevent their Continuance, than to perpetuate the disagreeable Remembrance of them, by an unavailing Resentment; and it is with such a View the following Papers are tender'd to the worthy and unprejudiced. If a fair Account of their Hardships should inevitably infer any Thing disadvantageous to the Characters of any other, it has been their Misfortune, that it is in their Power to do it *with Justice*, and not in their Power to omit it without being unjust to themselves. They decline all Aggravation, both as difficult and unnecessary; they leave the Advantages of Art and Eloquence, to Persons and Things, which are better qualified to *divert*, than to *bear* Inspection; and rest the Validity of their Complaints upon the plain, but faithful Depositions of Men, who
have

have been made to *feel* what they may be unable to express with the strictest Method and Propriety.

But before I proceed to these Proofs, I shall take the Liberty to make a brief and plain Enquiry into the principal Causes, that have either retarded, or totally prevented the Increase and Establishment of *Georgia*, which indeed amounts to a Consideration, how far his Majesty's most gracious Intentions, in the Settlement of *Georgia*, have been accomplished and fulfilled by those Persons appointed for that Purpose.

We find from the Preamble to his Majesty's Charter to the Trustees, that the professed Designs of establishing the Colony of *Georgia* were for making Provision for the industrious Poor, for strengthening *South-Carolina*, and increasing Trade and Navigation.

To which end, his Majesty was pleased to grant in Trust (not as Proprietors) to several of the Nobility and Gentlemen, all the Soils, Grounds, &c. within the Limits of *Georgia*, together with all the Privileges and Pre-eminences, which his Majesty by his Letters Patent might or could grant.

From which, it seems very natural to apprehend, that nothing *short* of the Rights and Liberties of other British Subjects or Colonies, were intended to be allowed such Settlers, who certainly took the same for granted, before their leaving *Great-Britain*,
to

to go to *Georgia*. But in Consequence of such his Majesty's gracious Intentions, and from the Situation of that Frontier they were to defend, rather expected such further Immunities and Encouragements, as his Majesty, in his Royal Bounty and Goodness, could and might grant a Colony, honour'd with his Name, within the Limits of a British Constitution and Government, the *only one* they expected to be regulated by, and subject to. It seems to them, that the Trustees, thus empower'd and enjoyn'd to confer *all* the King's Rights, expressed in the Charter, could convey *no other* Rights, nor *no less*; and that every Grant or Tenure of theirs, short of such, was contrary to the Charter, and an illegal and unconstitutional Reserve. And that every other Act of theirs and their Magistrates there, contrary to the Laws and Usages of *Great-Britain*, and to the known Rights and Liberties of *English* Subjects, were oppressive and arbitrary, and directly destructive of the *express Intentions* of the Charter, and the *Settlement* of the Province, which has been but too evidently demonstrated by the present Condition of it.

The only Restraint the Charter expresses, is with Regard to the Quantity of Land to be granted to any Settler, which is limited to five hundred Acres. The Wisdom and Equity of this Limitation is undoubtedly very clear in the Main, as it is preventive of
those

those unreasonable, and even impolitick Monopolies of Land, which have greatly retarded the Strength and Improvement of other Places; and yet perhaps in some particular Cases, where a Settler might be both able and willing to cultivate and improve more, some further Allowance, in proportion to such Circumstances, might neither be unreasonable nor impolitick. But notwithstanding this Limitation of the *Quantity*, was the *only* Limitation warranted by the Charter; one of the first things done was, reserving the very best Lands, under a pretence that they were kept for the vagrant *Indians*, * who were brought over here, and imposed on the Publick for Kings; and so circumscribing and restraining the Rights and Titles of such others, as were not thought too good or valuable for the People, as to extinguish every Incitement to Industry and Improvement: By which means, almost all the best Lands continue unappropriated, to any Settler at least, and uncultivated to this Day. If this Method of establishing Colonies has nothing else to recommend it, we must allow it to be *new* at least, and acknowledge the Inhabitants would have been as unreasonable to expect any Advantages from it, as to hope for Miracles. But as if the Difficulties arising from indifferent Lands, and discou-

* See the Report of the Committee of *South Carolina*, appointed to examine into the Proceedings of *Georgia*.

raging

raging Tenures, were not sufficient to humble and prepare them, for the other Severities they have met with, they were totally prohibited the Importation, Use, or even Sight (a) of Negroes. In Spight of all Endeavours to disguise this Point, it is as clear as Light itself, that Negroes are as essentially necessary to the Cultivation of *Georgia*, as Axes, Hoes, or any other Utensil of Agriculture. So that if a Colony was designed able but to subsist itself, their Prohibition was inconsistent; if a Garrison only was intended, the very Inhabitants were needless: But all Circumstances considered, it look'd as if the Assistance of human Creatures, who have been called Slaves, as well as subject to the Treatment of such, were incongruous with a System, that proceeded to confer the Thing, but to spare the *Odium* of the Appellation. Experience would too soon have taught them the Parity of their Conditions, in Spight of a meer *nominal* Difference. The only *English* Clergymen, who were ever countenanced there, declared they *never desired to see Georgia a rich, but a Godly Colony*; and the blind Subjection the poor *Saltzburghers* are under, to the Rev. Mr. *Boltzius*, who has furnished such extraordinary Extracts in some Accounts of *Georgia*, published here, will be too evident from

(a) Appendix, No. XXIX.

some of the annexed Depositions to call for any Descant.

The pretended Content and Satisfaction of the People of *Ebenezer*, without Negroes, will plainly (a) appear to be the Dictates of spiritual Tyranny, and only the wretched Acquiescence of People, who were in Truth, unacquainted with the Privilege of choosing for themselves.

It is acknowledged indeed that the present War, and late Invasion, may furnish the Enemies of the Colony, with the most plausible Objections that could occur, against the Allowance of *black* Slaves; but these Reasons have not always existed, nor have the Trustees ever declared any Resolution to admit them, at any other Juncture. But if it plainly appears that *Georgia*, as a Colony, cannot barely *exist* without them, surely an Admission of them under Limitations, suitable to the present Situation of Affairs, is absolutely necessary to its support; since Want and Famine must be more dreadful and insuperable Invaders, than any living Enemy: Besides, the Honourable Trustees were informed by a Letter from Mr. *Stirling* and others, of the Falshood, of the contented and comfortable Situation the People of *Darien* were affirmed to be in; and that *they were* (b) *bought with a Number of Cattle, and extensive Promises of future Rewards,*

(a) Appendix, No. VIII. and IX. (b) Appendix, No. VI. and VII.

when

when they signed their Petition against Negroes.

It is established also by their Charter, that the Trustees, *shall and may form and prepare Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, fit and necessary for and concerning the Government of the said Colony, and not repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of England.*

But notwithstanding this, and although the Trustees were apply'd to by the *People, for a *Body of Laws for the Government of the Colony; as the want of them render'd it exceeding difficult, for either Grand or Petit Juries, to discharge in a proper Manner, the great Duties incumbent on them by their Oaths;* yet they never received, or heard of any other Laws except the *Salique Law, one for the Prohibition of Negroes, and a third, prohibiting the Use and Importation of spirituous Liquors;* any one of which was sufficient to prevent, or defeat the Settlement of a Colony in their Situation: Neither would the most judicious Application of the Money, advanced for its Establishment, have compensated for such fundamental Errors in the Constitution. It seems a little odd, that *three* Laws should be form'd, that had a visible Tendency to distress the Colony, and *not one* fairly calculated for its Increase and Encouragement; none that might make it seem *related* to a *British* Government. The Intention of this Omission, I shall not presume to explain, but

* In a Representation from the Grand Jury.

but 'tis certain that enacting and executing of Laws, *not* repugnant to the Laws of *England*, must have prevented a great deal of such Government, as the poor People have complained of; much indefinite and unwarrantable Imprisonment, Fining, Punishing and Forfeiting.

The Trustees are further impowered by their Charter, *to erect and constitute Judicatures and Courts of Record, or other Courts, for the hearing and determining of all manner of Crimes, Offences, Pleas, Processes, &c.* As well as to appoint Governors, Judges, Magistrates, &c. for the Government of the Colony.

We may very naturally infer, that this Power of constituting Courts of Justice, implies a due and regular Application of that Power, to be the Duty of the Trustees; and yet there is not so much as a Magistrate in two of the Towns (there being but five in the Province) *viz. Darien and Ebenezer*, (a) though one of them is thirty, and the other above 50 Miles off any Settlement, that has a Magistrate: The populous Town of *Augusta*, which is said to furnish out *two thousand Horses in the Spring*, and which, by the Trustees publish'd Account, was resorted to by *six hundred white Men*,* employed on the *Indian* (b) Trade, had none, till lately one *Kent* was said to have a Commission given

(a) Appendix, No. VI and VIII.

(b) Appendix, No. X and XI.

* See a State of the Colony attested upon Oath.

him by the Trustees, when 'twas expected they would have punished him, for having dared to act as a Justice of Peace, and imprison * and punish the People, without any but a verbal Commission from Mr. *Oglethorpe*, under whom he has a Military Command of Men: If they really believed this Town to be so populous, why was it without even one civil Magistrate? But for the real State and Poverty of this Place, we refer to the Affidavits of Mr. *O'Brien*, and *John Gardner*.

Savannah and *Frederica*, (the two principal Towns) must be allowed to have had extraordinary Magistrates indeed, some of whom may not have wilfully injured the People; tho' others have declared from the Bench, that *the Laws of England were no Laws in Georgia*; (a) made false Imprisonments, (b) discharged Grand Juries, whilst Matters of Felony lay § before them, (c) intimidated Petit-Juries; in short, stuck at nothing to oppress the People; neither has there been any Governor appointed, or any Records rightly kept for the People to appeal home from; which, whether it is so designed or not, prevents them from applying so regularly to his Majesty, for the Benefit and Redress of his distressed Subjects.

* See Petition of the Grand Jury, 1741.

(a) Appendix, No. XVIII.

(b) Appendix, No. XXVI. (c) Appendix, No. XVIII.

§ See Petition of the Grand Jury, 1741.

The Charter also enjoyns *the training, instructing and exercising the Militia for the Safety of the Colony, the Use of Martial Law in Time of actual War and Invasion, and the Erection of Forts for the Defence of the Colony*; notwithstanding which, it is said there has been no Muster there these four or five Years, and that there is not a defensible (a) Fort in the Province. The Want of Martial Law they cannot indeed justly complain of, since they have had nothing else but that, or worse, in Time of Peace, which possibly may have been one Reason for no Musters, (b) since it might be judged bad Politicks to train a People up to the Knowledge and Use of Arms, who were to be ruled by *nothing else*. Besides indeed frequent Musters would have exposed the real Scarcity of People in a Place, that has been so diligently misrepresented, as populous, and what not.

It is said, that the Trustees have altered the Tenures of the Lands; but are they yet so good as in any of the rest of his Majesty's Provinces, where Lands are granted in free and common Socage? Have any ill Effects attended such full Tenures? And have any good ones followed the Want of them? A sufficient Term has been allowed for the Experiment, and can the ill Success of it be an Argument for its Continuance in

(a) Appendix, No. II. (b) Appendix, No. XXXII.

any Degree, or Shape, or upon any Pretence or Colour ? And of the ill Tendency of this destructive Tenure, the Trustees had a very early Warning from a Gentleman of undoubted Integrity, and a Member of their own Body, which we shall take the Liberty to recite in his own Words.

Right Honourable the Lords and other Honourable Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America.

I Conceive I am summoned hither at this Time, with the other *Trustees*, to hear and debate on *one or two dangerous Mistakes*, which have happened in the *Beginning* of Settling the Infant Colony of Georgia; the Good and Prosperity whereof no Man can have more at Heart than I have had: But, as I have often with Sorrow found at this Board, my Want of Eloquence hath caused the Motions of my sincere good Intentions for the Colony to pass *unregarded*, I hope you will therefore excuse the Liberty I now take, of delivering in writing, what I pray to say on those two *pernicious Mistakes*.

The *first* of those two Evils is, concerning the Portions of the Land granted, to each Man, Heads of the Families sent thither

thither on the Charity or otherwise; which Land is of no Value now, nor ever can be, until cultivated and improved by their great Labour and Expence: Yet that Estate is limited to an *Intail Male*, whereby, upon any Failure of *Male Issue*, all the Females and their Posterity are entirely cut off from all Fruits and Advantages of their Parents Labour, and Industry, for one or more Ages; which is the Childrens *natural Right*, and ought in *Justice* to be secured to them. Moreover the subjecting the same Estate to so many *terrifying Forfeitures*, renders it the more precarious. There never was an Instance of any Lands ever granted in the *British Plantations*, under such *Limitations* and *Forfeitures*, before this, which will be attended with many evil Consequences.

It will not only defeat the charitable Intentions of those many good and generous Benefactors, who have contributed very liberally, and those who shall do so, for the comfortable Settlement, Provision and Support of many poor distressed Families, and their Children; but also deprive the Females of their just Right given them by God and Nature: This extraordinary Tenure will be a great Means of depopling the Colony, as fast as you can people it; for those poor People, who now gladly embrace any Terms or Conditions to be

be removed from their present Distresses *here*, will, as soon as the *Trustees* have done feeding them in *Georgia*, remove themselves into other Plantations, where they may have Lands *given them gratis*; under the *best Tenure the Crown could ever grant*, without paying *any Quit Rent*; or *other Consideration* for it.

Much more might be said to shew the *mischievous Effects*, which that *unreasonable Tenure*, by which the Lands are now granted to those, who are settled in *Georgia*, will *unavoidably have on that Colony*. But I beg Leave to say something of the *Jews*, who, to the Number of between Forty and Fifty, have procured themselves to be already settled there contrary to the Will, and without the Consent of the *Trustees*, and there are more of their Nation now going over to them.

I humbly conceive these shocking Matters require your most serious Attention; for unless you speedily take some vigorous Resolutions to suppress effectually the two great Evils aforesaid, *Georgia* will soon become a *Jewish Colony*, for that all the *Christians* there, will, for the Reasons aforesaid, fall off and desert it, as Leaves from a Tree in Autumn, until there will not be a valuable *Christian* remaining, except some few *Carpenters, Sawyers, Smiths, &c.* whom the *Jews* will find most necessary and

and useful, and encourage them to remain to be employed in their Buildings and otherwise, and that all *Christian* Benefactions for that *Colony* will soon cease. Therefore for these Considerations, I beg Leave to recommend the speedy entering into proper Measures for preventing, as well the *Ruin* of the *Colony* of *Georgia*, as the *Reproach* and *Scandal* of the *Trustees*.

I am,
with the greatest Respect,
Right Honourable and Honourable,
Your most obedient Servant,

THOMAS CORAM.

Georgia Office, 27th

March, 1734.

But it is farther to be observed, that many of the original Grants consist of one Contraction, a Figure, three Words, and the two initial Letters of the General's Name. And the Manner of declaring Lands forfeited, as well as taking from one, and giving to another, is really incredible. (a)

It was the Sense of the Commons of *Great-Britain*, that the *Georgians* ought to be allowed the Use and Importation of Rum, from which it seems a very natural Inference, that they meant the Importation of it on the *same* Terms, and with no other Restrictions, or Limitations, than it was

(a) Appendix, No. XIX. and II.

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imported

imported into the other *British* Colonies. What Regard has been paid to this Opinion of that great Body, such true Friends to the Settlement, must best appear from the Act of the Trustees, in Conformity to that Report, which is said to be loaded with such Restraints, Difficulties, and Limitations, of which *their Magistrates* are to be Judges, as to be little better in Effect than a Prohibition, and has not been hitherto, as we are informed, approved of by the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade.

The Trustees alledge, in Extenuation of many past Abuses, that they have altered the Form of Government, having appointed a President and Assistants. Whereas the Charter requires the Appointment of a Governour to be *approved by his Majesty*, who is to give Security for a due Observation of the several Acts relating to Trade and Navigation, which has never been complied with in any particular: And, as if this Evasion were not sufficiently inexcusable, to compleat the Farce, the Magistrates, so very liable to be justly *appealed from*, are the very Assistants, who must be *appealed to*; which, without the least Reflection, sufficiently explains this *notable* Amendment both of the Intention and Mode of Governing.

The Administrators of such a Polity should, in Propriety, be invested with some suitable Resem-

Resemblance of Character and Equity: Mr. *Thomas Jones*,* who had not been a little active in procuring † several Informations against such Malecontents, as they were called (who must have been stupid to have been otherwise) was one of the venerable Bench; and Mr. *Henry Parker* another, who had signed a Complaint, was not restored, till he had contradicted the Truths he subscribed in it: Mr. *Fallowfield* was formerly a Magistrate, but for daring to feel, and to complain of it, and to allow others to do the same, he was immediately deemed unqualified for any Part of the Administration, and cast out as a Malecontent, as will appear from Mr. *Verelst*'s very solemn Notification of it to him in the Appendix. (a)

It is said the Trustees keep no Store now, but it is answered, that their Officers do in their Names, that only the Name of their Store is changed into their Magazine, by Virtue of the Key of which, *T. Causton* has formerly commanded (b) the whole Colony, as it is feared *Thomas Jones* does still, tho' it is reported the Trustees lately removed him from some of his Employments, to appease the People, with Regard to a Felony, which produced an Indictment against him; but from which his Brother Magistrates

* Late High Constable of, and well known in *Halbourn*.

† See the Secretary's Journals printed by the Trustees.

(a) Appendix, No. XXXVI. (b) Appendix, No. XXIII.

screen'd (a) him, till he went to *Frederica* (where the General is) for Protection.

As the Complainants of *Georgia* have been industriously represented, as a few clamorous, unreasonable People, spirited up by one Man, who stiles himself their Agent, their Number will best appear from the annexed List, which cannot be equal'd (b) by any Catalogue of Persons, the Trustees could reckon contented, tho' all their Magistrates and Dependants were to be included in it: As to his being able, or even desirous to foment a Clamour he has no particular Interest in, the Absurdity is Self-manifest, and sufficiently exposed, by former Complaints of the People,* when he was little known among them, and when he was in *England* before†. His joyning the People in Opposition to his Father's Conduct, has been thought a strong Objection to his own, with many: To this he takes Leave to say, that while he is conscious of all dutiful Affection and Regard for a Parent, he can see no Cause for his being insensible to the Suggestions of Truth and Reason, and of the Hardships of his Fellow Sufferers: If his Father's

(a) Appendix, No. XXIV. and XXV. (b) Appendix, No. XXXV. * A Letter in the Year 1735, signed by the principal Inhabitants of the Colony; a Representation 1737; another Representation 1738, signed by 117. † A Petition, 1740, from the Servants out of their Time; a Remonstrance, 1740, from the People; a Petition to his Majesty, 1740; an Address to his Majesty, 1741.

Father's great Age, and several Misfortunes, dispose him to be contented with a poor Provision for *one*, his Son cannot discover, that filial Duty obliges him to think in the same manner; but were his Father's Concurrence necessary on such a Score, he might even appeal to his own Journals published by the Trustees, and to several Extracts of Letters to himself.

Much might be added very pertinently, to furnish a more strict and particular Account of the real Grievances of the People of *Georgia*, and the insuperable Impediments to its ever deserving the *Name* of a Colony on the present Foundation: In Truth it has the Force of a thousand Arguments to reflect, that for four Years past no Person has attempted to settle in *Georgia* at his own Expence, which never is the Case of any new Colony, where People are satisfied with the Plan and Scheme of the Conductors of it; and it is utterly opposite to common Sense, to conceive, that a People of depress'd Circumstances, with very few of Name or Interest, can find any Pleasure or *Account* in complaining, for the meer Sake of Complaint, in Opposition to Persons of Condition, Opulence and Reputation: If they really enjoyed the common Liberties of their Fellow Subjects, and murmured under those Circumstances of Government their Fellow Colonies are happy from, such an unreasonable

nable Discontent might very justly be discountenanced. Let this *one fair* Experiment be made, and the People of *Georgia* little doubt, without being Burthensome to their Mother Country, to subsist themselves, and by Degrees to become useful Subjects to his Majesty : Whereas, far from being benefitted by any publick Contribution, on the *present Footing*, they can consider it as nothing, but strengthening a Sort of Government, that is an insupportable Plague (a) and Discouragement, instead of a Support and Protection. And, it is but too evident, that all Projects to devise a better Constitution of Government than the *British*, for *British* Subjects, has proved sad *Quack Politicks* in the Event, destroying or torturing the Patients, and disgracing the Prescriber : The People are convinced with Pleasure, that many Gentlemen of the Trust are far from intending the Oppression of their Fellow Creatures, or Fellow Subjects, and that some of them have publickly expressed their Aversion to all such Measures, as were injurious to the Colony, and *contrary* to the Charter : But Persons who have never been out of *England*, cannot be perfect Judges of the Encouragements necessary to the Establishment of a new Colony, in that Climate; nor easily discover the Truth, at so great a Distance; or they would no more continue in a

(a) Appendix, No. XV. XVI. XXVIII. and XXIX.

known Error, than suffer such illegal Excesses of Power to be exercised over the People, to whom they are Guardians; nor ever permit so injurious a Trade to be carried on with the publick Money, without giving the Publick Credit in their Accounts, for what has been so extorted (*a*), contrary to their Intention, from the poor People; for whose Benefit the Money so employed *was given*: But how can the Trustees account to the Publick, unless their Agents (whose Accounts were never made up) account to them? The only Trustee who is there, must be able indeed to form a pretty general Judgment of Affairs; but the People cannot forbear considering him, as the greatest Enemy to the Colony, who was called the Father of it, before the Regiment was obtain'd, which became necessary the sooner, from our Imprudence in provoking and alarming the *Spaniards* in Time of Peace, by erecting a Fort, garrisoned with upwards of 20 Men, directly opposite to, and in Sight of the *Spanish* Look-out on St. *Juans*, which is said to be without the Limits assigned by the Charter. And since which Appointment; there is scarcely any Species of Oppression, short of Life and Limb, which may not be unanswerably proved to have been arbitrarily exerted by this Gentleman, who has publickly appear-
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(*a*) Appendix, No. III. XVII. XX. XXI. XXII. XXIII.

ed an Invader of the natural (a) Rights of Mankind, and the particular Priviledges of his Fellow Subjects; and if ever a Colony is to be effected under his Auspices, it must never consist of *Britons*: The Lands must be interdicted to his Majesty's Subjects, and instead of preventing the Importation of Slaves, they must import none but such: If these Affirmations be thought severe, let the actual and lawless Severities he has treated Multitudes with, be duly ponder'd, and the unavailing Privilege of complaining, must be thought a very poor Recompence. If it be said he is not present to defend himself, that is not the least Misfortune to the Colony of *Georgia*, where he is; they will never revoke any thing they have hitherto affirmed and approved against him, but have *much more* to add to it, whenever they shall be so happy as to be called on for that Purpose: Some light Specimens will appear in the following Affidavits voluntarily made, the Effect of no Art or Management; collected with no View to disguise or amuse, but to inform and convince, the natural and plain Language of oppressed Men, to which we refer the Reader.

(a) Appendix, No. I. II. IV. XXX. XXXI.

E R R A T A.
 Appendix, page 29. l. 19. for, *Beace*, read *Beale*. No. XXV. l. 4. for, *Stevens*, read *Stepbens*. No. XXXVI. l. 24. for, *Herman*, read *Harman*. No. XXXV. page 100. for, 24, 25, 24, read, 24, 25, and 26. Page 93. l. 7. for, *Armston*, read, *Ormston*.

A P P E N D I X.



APPENDIX.

NUMBER I.

From FREDERICA.

SAMUEL PERKINS, late Inhabitant and second Bailiff of *Frederica*, in *Georgia*, aged thirty-nine Years and upwards, maketh Oath and faith, That he lived there five Years and upwards, and clear'd and fenced in five Acres of Land, whereof he planted one Acre and a half; built two good and habitable Houses in the Town of *Frederica*, and one good and habitable House on his five Acre Lot: That the Produce of the Land so clear'd, fenced in, and planted, was *never* sufficient to defray the Expence of maintaining his Servant who was employed thereon, and did well attend

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and

and keep clean the same, during the Season for Planting, for four Years together: That he kept a Store well furnish'd with Goods from his first Arrival, but that *James Oglethorpe*, Esq; who was either entrusted with, or took to himself, the *sole Command of All*, would not allow this Deponent, to sell Iron Goods, because Mr. *Lawley* sold such: That about two Years after his Arrival, he, this Deponent, sent *James Shepherd* to the Guard-House, for abusing this Deponent and Mr. *John Caldwell* third Bailiff, in the Execution of their Office, in order to be punished, unless he repented, and ask'd Pardon for his Fault: But that Mr. *Horton*, then Commander in Chief at *Frederica*, (Mr. *Oglethorpe* being absent) released the said *Shepherd*, and threatned this Deponent to *lock him to an Oar* in the Scout-Boat, and to *starve* the said *Caldwell*, for securing the Person of the said *Shepherd*. That finding he could not live by Cultivation, and being bred a Coach-maker, this Deponent would have wrought at his Trade, and had Chaises bespoke of him by Lieut. Colonel *Cockran*, and Captain *Gascoigne*, and in *Carolina*; but that the Honourable *James Oglethorpe*, Esq; Colonel of his Majesty's Regiment of Foot, continuing still the sole Commander of all Affairs in the Southern Division of *Georgia*, as well Civil as Military, *would not suffer him to work at his Trade*; and farther, That

That the said *Oglethorpe*, on or about *November*, 1738; did say to this Deponent, ' *By G--- I will burn the first Chaise you make;*' for which Reason this Deponent durst never make any during his stay in *Georgia*; nor so much as *Cart Harness* for his Neighbours, *that* being also forbid in the same manner; tho' a Sett was bespoke, Materials provided, and the Work begun.

That at a Court holden at *Frederica*, *February* 4, 1739-40, a Complaint was made by *William Allen*; That Mr. *Thomas Hawkins*, Chief Magistrate, owed him Eight Shillings and Six-pence; which the said *Hawkins* acknowledg'd in open Court to be due, and promised to pay the same; but the Plaintiff's suit being renew'd at sundry Courts, and the Money not being paid, this Deponent and Mr. *Francis Moore*, Recorder, on the 4th of *February* 1740, did, in Conjunction, write a handsome Letter to the said *Hawkins*, (who would not appear that Day either as Defendant or Magistrate) desiring him to shew Cause why his Goods should not be distrain'd; when he return'd for Answer, that his Health would not permit him to come to Court, and desired not to be condemn'd unheard: But this Deponent having seen him laughing and very merry, within an Hour before, as the Constable, by whom the Letter was sent did inform the Court,

he was, when he deliver'd it; it was the Opinion of the Court and every one present, that a Distrain should be granted, for satisfying the said Complainant *William Allan*, which was done accordingly: But upon the Officer's putting the same into Execution, *the said Oglethorpe, sent for the said Caldwell Bailiff, when the Goods seiz'd were replevyed, and the said Hawkins did say he should appeal to the Trustees.*

That the said *Hawkins*, having, at times, done some very wrong things in Court, which had brought the Authority of it to a very low Ebb, insomuch *that the People were under no Government*: As for Instance, *James Bland* being taken into Custody, and kept a long while confin'd, for selling Rum to some Soldiers, who swam on board his Master, *Mr. Townsend's Vessel*, and swearing they would have Rum, took it by force, drank thereof and returned ashore; but afterwards making a second Attempt, two of the said Soldiers were drown'd: After a long Confinement, the said *Bland*, at a Court held at *Frederica* aforesaid, did move for his Tryal; when the said *Hawkins* answer'd, *that he should not be tryed, for if the other Magistrates had no Bread to lose, yet he had; and that he would not disoblige the General for any Body*: wherefore, finding the said *Oglethorpe* did justify all such Proceedings of the said *Hawkins*, and condemn'd

demned and villified whatever was done by this Deponent; he did in *August* 1740, lay down his Commission; as did Mr. *Francis Moore*, Recorder, at the same time, and for the same Reasons, as the said *Moore* did tell this Deponent and others.

That the said *Oglethorpe* did tell this Deponent, *That he would ruin him for distraining the said Hawkins's Goods, were he Lord Chief Justice.*

That *David Fellows*, Coxswain of the said *Oglethorpe's* Boat, abused this Deponent in his own House; whereupon a Constable was sent for, and the said *Fellows* striking the said Constable, who got a Warrant for the said *Fellows*, and by Virtue of which did carry the said *Fellows* to the Guard-House; for which the said *Oglethorpe* broke the said Constable.

That at a Court held the 27th of *August*, 1740, *Thomas Herd*, and *Samuel Davidson*, returning *Samuel Lee*, *John Harding*, *Thomas Archer*, *John Shelleday*, *Richard Hart*, and *Samuel Gough*, who cohabited each with his respective Female unmarried, the Grand Jury found a Bill against them; and the said *Hawkins* did declare in open Court, that the said *Oglethorpe* had got the Proceedings of the said Court, and did forbid the said *Hawkins* to proceed farther in that Affair, adding, that the said General told him, the
Constables

Constables were indictable for returning, and the Grand Jury for finding a Bill against them, which violent Proceedings of the said Oglethorpe were blamed, even by the said Hawkins.

That this Deponent having lived in good Repute among his Neighbours, and the Officers of the Regiment, was yet at last abandoned by them all, and *that by Order from the said Oglethorpe, as Capt. Desbrisay and several others did confess to this Deponent and his Wife.*

That in 1738, he received a *German Family*, consisting of a Man, his Wife, Son of nineteen, and Daughter seven Years of Age, for which he gave Bond to the Trustees Store for seventeen Pounds ten Shillings, Sterling, in Capt. *William Thomson's* Name; the same being to bear Interest at 10 per Cent. after the Expiration of two Years, if unpaid. That the Trustees being indebted to this Deponent more than that Sum, he demanded the said Bond, before he left the Province, but the said Oglethorpe refused to deliver him the same; tho' he the said Oglethorpe did, at the same time, acknowledge, that the Money for the said Family was paid. That the said Bond is still out against this Deponent, and 10 per Cent. for the same running on. And moreover, the said Oglethorpe having vow'd Revenge against this Deponent, for distraining the said

said Hawkins's Goods, would not see him, nor suffer his Account to be made up before he left the Colony of Georgia, tho' he did often apply to the said Oglethorpe, in order thereto. And further Mr. Thomas Jones did inform this Deponent, that the said Oglethorpe swore, he should never be paid one Farthing, and that _____ is due from the Trustees; and for Boat-hire, and other Services done at the late Expedition against St. Augustine. §

That having 18 tame Hogs, the said Oglethorpe issued an Order, after the Fortifications were begun, (and it was said were to be carried on round the Town) That no Hogs should be kept within it, when this Deponent sent his Hogs to his little Plantation, from whence they stray'd to Town in about six Months thereafter; where, without any Notice given, three Sows big with young, and three Barrows were shot by one Pighly, a Servant to the Trustees, (as this Deponent has been informed) the said Pighly being appointed for that Purpose.

That as this Deponent was getting the Remainder of the said Hogs into his Yard, Thomas Hunt, the General's Servant Boy, did, at the same time, run with his Gun in Pursuit of them, and say that he was ordered by the General to shoot them.

That notwithstanding he was unable to live by cultivating Lands, on which he has built

built without a proper Title; that Promises made by the Trustees of supplying the People with Servants, of a Bounty on Produces raised, &c. were never fulfilled; and that the Complaints of these and many other Things were universal; yet, from his Hopes, that they might reach his Majesty's Ears, and the Colony be under his Royal Protection, he should not have forsaken his Improvements in *Georgia* so soon, *could he have borne the said Oglethorpe's Usage, who is become a Terror not to Evil Doers, but to innocent Men.*

SAMUEL PERKINS.

South-Carolina, ff.

Sworn before me the

28th of Nov. 1741,

OTHNIEL BEALE, J. P.

NUMBER II.

From FREDERICA.

John Roberson, aged thirty-three Years and upwards, and *Joseph Cannon*, aged 20 Years and upwards, late of *Frederica* in *Georgia*, do make Oath and say, That in Company of 40 Families or more, commanded by *James Oglethorpe*, Esq; they did go to the said *Frederica*, at the first Settling thereof,

of, which was in *March* 1735-6; when the said People did immediately build themselves *Palmetto Huts*, by joint Labour, to shelter themselves from the Weather. That in *May* 1736, by Command of the said *Oglethorpe*, 22 of the said Inhabitants of *Frederica* went to making of Bricks, sawing of Timber, and providing other Materials, in order to build 27 Brick-Houses, which Labour they continued till *December* following; when they had built only two Houses, which were left unfinished; and the poor People finding the Task too heavy for them were obliged to leave off, after having so lost thus much of their Labour, and having done nothing towards raising their own Provisions; tho' nine Months of their one Year's Provisions promised them by the Trustees were expended. That then 10 of the said Inhabitants of *Frederica* having petitioned the said *Oglethorpe* before he went for *England*, for one Tything of Land together, being a Mile Square, and obtaining the same in order to cultivate it; they made an Attempt to inclose the whole with a Worm Fence of six Foot high; and before it was finish'd, there being an Alarm that the *Spaniards* designed to invade them, Mr. *Horton*, Commander in Chief, in the said *Oglethorpe's* Absence, ordered them not to go out of Sight of the Town, which happening in *February* 1736, hinder'd their Planting any thing

thing considerable, or raising 20 Bushels of Corn, within that Tything that Year; *nor did* the Crop of all the other Inhabitants *far exceed* that Quantity.

That the said People did employ themselves in Cultivation and other Improvements the next Year, when their Corn was so destroy'd by the Drought, that it was the Opinion of every one, that the whole Settlement did not raise 100 Bushels.

That the said Inhabitants did *still* continue to plant with great Pains and Industry in the Year 1739, when the *best* Crop was raised of every Sort, that was seen at the said *Frederica* from the first Settling of it; and then Complaints were universal among the said Inhabitants, *that it did not answer the Expence of Planting, and attending it.*

That for the Encouragement of Planting this Year, Mr. *Thomas Hird* and *Samuel Davidson* went from House to House to acquaint the People, that General *Oglethorpe* said the Trustees had always allowed one Shilling *per* Bushel for any Sort of Grain, &c. that was raised, and *that he would allow two that Year, but that these Deponents did never receive any such Bounty, nor hear of any that did.*

That in the Year 1740, being unable to support themselves by Cultivation, and complaining of the Restraints they were under, particularly the precarious Titles of their Lands, *the Publick Debts not being*
duly

only paid, finding themselves dependant on the Trustees for a Support, *Falconer's* Lot being taken away, and a great, and the most valuable Part of the Common belonging to the Town; that many Things were promis'd by the General and Trustees, whereof few were accomplished, *particularly Mulberry Trees; and the General interfering with the Magistrates, and obstructing the Course of their Proceedings*, with many Instances of Injustice and Oppression, to the great Injury of the Inhabitants, they began now to drop off, and many being engaged in the Expedition against *St. Augustine*, very little Planting was done this Year, and their Crop again complained of.

That in the Spring 1741, arbitrary Power having raged to a great Degree, and the Inhabitants in general having no Hopes of Redress, many of them left the Colony, as most of the others have done since, and are doing daily, *there being not above 12 of the first Settlers left, and none of them Planting*, but Mr. *Hawkins* and another or two at the most. *That some of the Lots of those gone off are filled with Officers of the Regiment, and the General's Servants.*

That on or about *August* 1740, Mr. *Hawkins*, first Magistrate, being adjudged by the Court to pay *William Allen* 8 s. 6 d. the said *Allen* went to him to demand the same; when the said *Hawkins* gave him

abusive Language, which being returned by *Allen*, the said *Hawkins* ordered the Constable to carry him to Prison, for such his Behaviour; but the Constable, as well as others, being wearied out with that trifling Debt, (which the said *Hawkins* would not pay, tho' he acknowledged it in several Courts to be due) loiter'd, and not punctually obeying the said *Hawkins's* Command, where he was both Judge and Party; the said *Hawkins* then apply'd to Major *Cook* to send a Party of Soldiers, under Pretence that the People were rising in a Mob, and threaten'd to break open the Store; and accordingly a Party of Soldiers, consisting of 30 and upwards, were sent by the said *Cook*, and quarter'd 24 Hours at the Houses of *Samuel Davison* and *Widow Bennett*; for which the said *Cook* (finding that it was only a Dispute arising from the ill Conduct of the said *Hawkins*) was very angry, as was Ensign *Sutherland* the Officer sent with them. And further, that the said Soldiers were posted Centinels, two at a Time, at the Door of the Court, which was then held by the Magistrates on Affairs of the Town.

That an Order was made by the said *Oglethorpe*, and publick Notice given, that no Hogs should come within the Town after the First of March, 1739-40; and some Hogs belonging to the Inhabitants coming into the Town afterwards, were shot by his
own

own Servants, who did so by the said Oglethorpe's Order, notwithstanding they were a great Part of the People's Support; and farther, that by the said Oglethorpe's Orders likewise, demanded of Mr. Francis Moore and others, who were Proprietors of the said Hogs, Four-pence a-piece for shooting them, and the Money was paid by the said Proprietors. That the only Pretence of some of them, for so destroying the Peoples Stock, was, that they spoilt the Fortification, which was only a Bank of sandy Earth with Puncheons and Fascines begun, but never finish'd, and great Part of it fallen down again. That Major Cook the Engineer gave it as his Opinion, that the Hogs would do the Fortification no Damage, tho' it were compleated, as once it was said to be intended. That the Loss the People sustained hereby was considerable, tho' not to compare with that of the Soldiers killing such as were in the Woods: Daniel Cannon, who it is well known had a large Stock of them, having lost Fifty and upwards, as have others in Proportion, besides Black Cattle, some of which being proved to be shot by the Soldiers, there is great Reason to believe, that all that were lost were so destroyed by them, because they were out with their Guns; and tho' Application has been made to the said Oglethorpe, even by Mr. Hawkins and others, he

be rather seem'd enclined to justify, than punish them, by saying poor Men! they must have the Liberty of going out with their Guns in this Country; and farther, that the said Oglethorpe did say they had a Title to come with their Guns on any Plantation fenced in

That Complaints of Grievances were universal and intolerable, or these Deponents would not have left their Improvements, which have never answer'd the Expence; nor, if they are not seized by the General or Trustees, they apprehend will never be of any Value to them now; unless his Majesty would be graciously pleased to save his Subjects from the Severities of the said Oglethorpe, and a Multitude of Evils arising from a Misconduct throughout the whole, by taking them under his Princely Care.

JOHN ROBERSON.
JOSEPH CANNON.

South-Carolina.

Sworn before me this
29th Day of Nov. 1741.

OTHNIEL BEALE.

Number

NUMBER III.

From FREDERICA.

S Amuel Davison, late of *Frederica* in *Georgia*, aged forty Years and upwards, maketh Oath and faith, That whereas there was a Fort built on *St. George's* Island, about the time that *Frederica* was first settled, and (the said Fort being then garrison'd with 20 Men and upwards) that within ten Days after settling the said Fort, which was on or about *April* 1736, Captain *Ferguson*, Master of the Scout-Boat, employed by *James Oglethorpe*, Esq; being sent by the said *Oglethorpe*, to visit the said Garrison, did, conjunctly with Captain *Harmsdorff*, Commander of the said Garrison, withdraw the said Men therefrom, and bring them to the Island of *Amelia*; it being thought all the said Men were in Danger of their Lives, and therefore it was their Request so to do, as this Deponent was by some of them informed; as he was, that the said Fort was so near the *Spanish* Look-out, on *St. Juan's* River, where the *Spaniards* were much more in Number than the said Garrison, and that the two Centinels could see each other from the said Fort, to the said Look-out. That the said *Oglethorpe*, being angry with the said *Ferguson*, for having so done, he

he did send for this Deponent, then Constable, to warn the People at *Frederica*, and give them Notice of the Danger they were in; and did then say to this Deponent, that the said *Ferguson* was quite to blame; "For what are a hundred Mens Lives to my Honour."

That the said *Oglethorpe* did employ *Henry Manly* last Spring, as his Overseer, at 50 l. per Ann. and fourteen Servants or more, besides him, to plough a Piece of the Common belonging to the Inhabitants of *Frederica*; and which he the said *Oglethorpe* did take from them in the Year 1739. And that the said Piece so plough'd, being planted with Corn, Pease and Potatoes, and attended by the said Men the whole Summer, did not produce 20 Bushels of any Sort of Corn or Grain that was planted.

That a small time before he left the said *Frederica*, which was in *October* last, the Inhabitants thereof, (who never did raise their own Provisions, and not being able to plant so much this Year, as the two or three preceeding Years for want of Servants, and through other Discouragements) had nothing to feed on but Rice, brought from *Carolina*; which was sold dear, till a Supply of eight Steers and eight or nine Barrels of Flower, (which was sold at 26 s. Sterl. per hundred) was brought thence, and sold to the Inhabitants.

MEMO-

MEMORANDUM, on the twenty-sixth Day of *November*, One thousand seven hundred and forty-one, before me *Abraham Croft*, Notary-Publick, in the Province of *South Carolina*, by lawful Authority, Admitted and Sworn, personally appeared Mr. *Samuel Davison*, and did on his Oath declare, that the foregoing Affidavit was just and true.

SAMUEL DAVISON.

Sworn before me the Day
and Year aforesaid. [L.S.]
ABRAHAM CROFT, N. P.

NUMBER IV.

From FREDERICA.

John Roberson, late Bricklayer in *Frederica* in *Georgia*, maketh Oath and faith, That on or about the 9th of *August* last, being at Work on Mr *Davison's* House, adjoining to Mr. *Hawkins's*, at the said *Frederica*; on which the said *Davison* was putting a new Roof, he did propose to the said *Hawkins*, to take up a few Shingles, and a Gutter belonging to the said *Hawkins's* House, and put the said Gut-
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ter on the Party-Wall, to which the said *Hawkins* agreed; saying, that it would be a Benefit to him, because he must be obliged to alter the Roof of his own House soon; and the said *Davison* being to lay down a new Gutter at his own Expence, it would serve for both Houses, and which must save one half the Expence of the said Gutter to the said *Hawkins*: But the said *Hawkins* being out of Town, a Day or two after *General Oglethorpe* sent to the said *Davison*, to forbid him to touch any thing belonging to the said *Hawkins's* House; tho' the said Gutter encroached 14 Inches on the said *Davison's* Ground; and the said *Oglethorpe's* own Carpenter said it might be done in a few Hours, and without harm to the * Doctor: That the said *Oglethorpe* did, soon after on the same Day, stand on the Sill of the said *Hawkins's* Window, and put his Head up betwixt the Joice of the said *Davison's* House, and ordered Mr. Cannon to build the said Joice six Inches lower; when the said Cannon told the said *Oglethorpe*, they were but six Inches deep; when the said *Oglethorpe* replied, he did not care, they might take it down, and build the House six Inches lower; when the said Cannon said, that one Roof would fall lower than the other, and that therefore it would be impossible to make the said *Davison's* House tight, or keep it

* *Hawkins.*

dry;

dry; then the said *Ogletborpe* said, you might have thought of that before. And further, that the said *Ogletborpe* did then say to the said *Cannon*, if you touch a Shingle of what the Doctor (meaning *Hawkins*) has put down, I'LL SHOOT YOU, to which he added a great Oath, for you have done more than you can answer, in building so high, as to stop up the Doctor's Window. That the said *Davison*, being thus hinder'd from finishing his House, was forced to remove his Goods from the said House, (which was quite open) *and had only a Stable for his Family to be in, until this Deponent left the said Frederica; which was on the 29th of September, 1741.*

JOHN ROBERSON.

South-Carolina. ff.

Sworn before me,

Nov. 28, 1741.

OTHNIEL BEALE.

NUMBER V.

From DARIEN.

John McLeod, late Minister of Darien, maketh Oath and saith, That the People settled in Darien, in the Province of Georgia, January 1735-6; expected something

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more

more than being able barely to support themselves and Families by clearing Land, and planting it, or feeding of Cattle: But in the Year 1738, they found by Experience, *that the Produce of Land in Georgia did not answer the Expence of Time and Labour bestowed on it, either by themselves, who had taken great Pains, or indeed by any white Men at all; even where neither Labour nor Money were wanting; tho' it has always proved ineffectual. Therefore, it was then the Voice of the said People of Darien, to leave the Colony, tho' the Improvements they had made were considerable; and settle in some Province to the Northward, where they would be free from such Restraints, as rendered them incapable of subsisting themselves and Families.* That the Petition signed by some of them against Negroes, and in Opposition to the Representation from Savannah, dated the 9th of December, One thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight, (*which was afterwards signed by some of those who did sign the said Petition*) was wrote by a Person who had no Lott in Darien, an Officer in General Oglethorpe's Regiment, whom this Deponent has great Reason to believe, to have been sent by the said General to Darien on that purpose; knowing that the said Person had an Influence on some of that People, he being their Countryman, and formerly Master of the Ship in which
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the said People came to *America*. That when this Deponent left the said *Darien*, in *May* last, the Widows and fatherless Children, then there, had a Promise of a *slender Allowance of Provisions* for some Months before ; but *not being punctually given them, they were in a miserable Condition*. Nor where they suffered to go and get a livelihood elsewhere, *which they were desirous of*. That the indented Servants, who survived the unhappy Action at *Musa*, when their time of Servitude was expired, *were under the Necessity of Listing in the Service of a bad Paymaster, or starving ; because there was a Land-Scout and Water-Scout, to keep them from leaving the Place, by Land or Water ;* and there were no others in the Place to give them Bread for their Labour, being then but four of the old Settlers there ; and these being wearied of cultivating Ground for its Produce, *planted none last Season ;* and the others (being about twenty in Number) were for the most part *Servants, lately sent by the said General from another part of the Colony, the rest being Servants to the Trustees at Darien.*

That all the People at the said *Darien* are *so strictly watched, that this Deponent could not get away to Frederica, when he was coming off ; nor from Frederica to Savannah without a Permit : And that the said General refused (as his then Secretary Mr. Mar-*
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riotte told this Deponent) to permit his indentured Servant to row his Boat from *Frederica* to *Savannah*. And farther this Deponent saith not.

JOHN M'LEOD.

South-Carolina. Personally appeared before me *Othniel Beale*, (one of his Majesty's Assistant Judges) the above-named *John M'Leod*, and made Oath, that the Contents above and foregoing, to which he subscribed his Name are true.

Sworn this 12th Nov. 1741.

OTHNIEL BEALE.

NUMBER VI.

From D A R I E N.

*A*lexander Monroe, late of *Darien* in *Georgia*, aged thirty-five Years and upwards, maketh Oath and saith, That he arrived at the said *Darien*, together with his Wife, and one Child, in Company with near 40 Families more, in *February* 1735-6. That he cleared, fenced in, and planted five Acres of Land, built a good House in the Town, and made other Improvements, such as Gardening, &c. That he was never able to support his Family by Cultivation, tho' he planted the said five Acres three Years, and had a good Crop. That he lived at *Darien* three Years, and might have continued there

there *longer*, tho' he never heard that any white Man was able to gain a *Livelihood* by *Planting*, had it not been for the Mismanagement of some People in Power, who exercised great Severity over the Inhabitants. That *John More M'Intosh*, who had the Care of the Trustees Stores kept at *Darien* for the Use of the People there, issued out the stipulated Allowance from the Trustees of Corn-kind, such as was *rotten*, tho', at the same time, there was good and wholesome Corn in the Stores, which the said *M'Intosh*, not only made Use of for himself and Family, but *fed his own Hogs* with the same, and this for two Months together. That their Allowance of Cheese was so bad, that the Inhabitants were obliged to throw it out to *Dogs*, tho' they *were starving* at the same time. That the said *M'Intosh* did employ this Deponent and others of the said Inhabitants in making a Fort, making a Landing-place, building a Store-house, Guard-house, and several other publick Works, promising in Behalf of the Trustees, that they should be paid for the same, but that this Deponent did never receive any *Money*, or other Consideration for such Service; tho' he, together with the others employed in the said Works, applied to Col. *Oglethorpe* in that Behalf.

That in the Year 1737, the Inhabitants of *Darien* were reduced to such *Distress* for Want

Want of Provisions, having neither Corn, Pease, Rice, Potatoes, nor Bread-kind of any Sort, or Fish, nor Flesh of any kind in Store, after sending several Times to Mr. *Horton* at *Frederica* for a Supply, without being able to obtain it. That their *Necessity* pressed so much, that they were obliged, and did unanimously agree to go in a Body with the said *M^cIntosh More* at the Head of them, and make a Demand of the said *Horton* to relieve their Wants; and, it being our *last Shift*, in Case we were not supplied there, to go from thence to *Savannah*, where we were informed was no Want in their Stores, and not to return *empty*, being one and all determined, that if we should meet with a Denial there, to break open the Stores in a publick Manner, *for Hunger will break thro' even Stone Walls*. But the said *Horton* not supplying us, sent us to Capt. *Gascoigne*, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop the *Hawk*, who spared us *two Barrels* of Flower, and *one Barrel* of Beef.

That Capt. *Hugh M^cKay* having exercised an *illegal* Power there, such as *judging* in all Causes, directing and ordering all Things according to *his Will*, as did the said *M^cIntosh More*, by which *many unjust and illegal* Things were done. That not only the Servants of the said Freeholders of *Darien* were ordered to be *tyed up and whipt*;

whipt; but also *this* Deponent, and *Donald Clark*, who themselves were *Freeholders*, were taken into Custody, and *bound* with Ropes, and threaten'd to be sent to *FredERICA* to Mr. *Horton*, and there *punished* by him: This Deponent, *once* for refusing to cry *all is well*, when he was an Out-Centry, he having before advised them of the Danger of so doing, least the Voice should direct the *Indians* to *fire* upon the Centry, as they had done the Night before, and *again* for *drumming* with his Fingers on the Side of his House, it being pretended, that he had alarmed the Town. That upon Account of these, and many other *Oppressions*, the Freeholders applied to Mr. *Oglethorpe* for a *Court of Justice* to be erected, and proper *Magistrates* appointed in *Darien*, as in other Towns in *Georgia*, that they might have *Justice done* among themselves; when he gave them for Answer, "*that he would acquaint the Trustees with it*;" but that this Deponent heard no more of it. That in *December* 1738, the said Inhabitants of *Darien* finding, that from their first Settling in *Georgia* their Labours turn'd to no Account, that their *Wants* were daily growing on them, and being *weary* of *Oppression*, they came to a Resolution to depute two Men, chosen from amongst them, to go to *Charles-Town* in *South-Carolina*, and there to make Application to the Government, in

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order

order to obtain a Grant of Lands, to which the *whole Settlement of Darien* to a Man were to remove all together, the said *John M'Intosh More* excepted; but that it being agreed among them, first to acquaint the said *Colonel* with their Intentions, and their Reasons for such Resolutions, *John M'Intosh L.* was employed by the said Freholders to lay the same before *him*, who returned them an Answer, " *That they should have Credit*
 " *for Provisions, with two Cows and their*
 " *Calves, and a breeding Mare, if they*
 " *would continue on their Plantations.*" That the People with the View of these Helps, and hoping for the further Favour and Countenance of the said *Colonel*, and being loath to leave their little All behind them, and begin the World in a strange Place, were willing to make another Tryal, if they could by any Means make out a Livelyhood in the Colony: But whilst they were in *Expectation* of these Things, this Deponent being at his Plantation two Miles from the Town in *December 1738*, he received a Letter from *Ronald M'Donald*, which was sent by Order of the said *M'Intosh More*, and brought to this Deponent by *William*, Son of the said *M'Intosh*, ordering him, the said Deponent, immediately to come himself, and bring *William Monro* along with him to Town, and advising him, that, " *if he did so, he would be made a*
 " *Man*

*"Man of, but that if he did not, he would
 "be ruined for ever."* That this Deponent
 coming away without Loss of Time, he got
 to the said *M^rIntosh More's* House about
 nine of the Clock that Night, where he
 found several of the Inhabitants together,
 and where the said *M^rIntosh More* did tell
 this Deponent, *"that if he would sign a
 "Paper, which he then offered him, that
 "the said Colonel would give him Cattle
 "and Servants from time to time, and that
 "he would be a good Friend to as many as
 "would sign the said Paper, but that they
 "would see what would become of those
 "that would not sign it, for that the People
 "of Savannah would be all ruin'd, who op-
 "posed the said Colonel in it."* That this
 Deponent did not know the Contents of
 the said Paper, but seeing, that some before
 him had signed it, his *Hopes on one Side,*
and Fears on the other, made him sign it al-
 so. That upon his conversing with some of
 the People, after leaving the House, he was
 acquainted with the Contents and *Design* of
 the said Paper, which this Deponent believes
 to be the *Petition from the Eighteen*, which
 the Trustees have printed, and *that very
 Night* he became *sensible* of the *Wrong* he
 had done; and that his *Conscience* did there-
 upon *accuse* him, and *does yet*, for having so
 done. That upon a Promise from the said
Colonel, that he would give this Deponent

12 *l. Currency per Month*, he went to the *late Siege of St. Augustine*, as did *Sixty* other Inhabitants and Servants of *Darien*, of which *only thirty-two escaped the Massacre at Moosa*. That their Allowance of Provisions not being delivered as they ought, this Deponent, and the rest of their Company, were reduced to the *Necessity of feeding* on *Pallmetto Roots* to keep themselves from *starving*. That this Deponent was almost famished with Thirst on long Marches and Counter-Marches, and not allowed even to quench it with Water. That the said *Colonel* had this Deponent's *Boat* on that Service for *three Months*, promising him to purchase the same, but it was returned him, and *no Pay at all* allowed for that, nor his *own Time*, except *one Month's Pay*, tho' he was out *three*, and had engaged, as others did, with the said *Colonel* for *four Months certain*; and was *all* he had to support his Family, his *Crop* being *lost* by his being absent. That in *November 1740*, this Deponent left the said *Darien*, and all his afore-said Improvements, tho' not without Hopes, that a *Power superior to the Trustees* would take the *deplorable* Condition of these People into Consideration, and give Encouragement for him to return and reap the Benefit of his Labours.

That he left only *four* of the *Freeholders*, and about as many of their Servants there, besides

besides a few *Servants* of the Trustees, and the Widows and Orphans of those *Slain* and taken *Prisoners* at *Moosa*, whom the said *Colonel* allowed *Two Pounds of Beef* and a *Peck of Indian Corn a Head per Week*, and who were desirous of coming away, but were *unable*; That this Deponent never heard of their petitioning the said *Colonel*, or any Body else, for a Supply of others of their Countrymen in the Room of those lost at *Moosa*, nor that they were desirous of it.

Alexander Monroe.

South Carolina. Sworn before me
this 29th Day of Nov. Anno
1741 ('the Words and whole-
'some in the first Page, and
'Two Pounds in the fifth Page
'being first interlined'.)

OTHNIEL BEAEE.

NUMBER VII.

GGeorge Philp, late of the Town of *Savannah* in *Georgia*, Merchant, aged twenty-three Years and upwards, maketh Oath and faith, That he this Deponent has been twice in *Georgia* in *America*: That the second Time he arrived there, which was in *September 1738*, he found the Number of *Inhabitants* decreased, and the People in general uneasy: That the *Inhabitants* of the

the South, both of *Frederica* and *Darien*, notwithstanding some of the latter did send a Petition to the Trustees, as some of the others are said to have signed one, which they did not send, yet *they are as incapable of improving their Lands and raising Produces*, as the People in the Northern Division, as appears from the very small Quantity of *Indian Corn* which hitherto has been the chief and *almost only* Produce of the Province, some few Potatoes excepted; and as a Proof of which, this Deponent says, That he was in the South in *May* last, when the Season for planting was over, and *much less* was done at *Frederica* than in *former Years*: And that the People of *Darien* did inform him, that they *had not* of their own Produce to carry to Market, even in the Year 1739, which was the *most plentiful Year* they ever saw there, nor indeed any preceeding Year; nor *had they* (the People of *Darien*) *Bread-kind of their own raising*, sufficient for the Use of their Families from one Crop to another, as themselves, or some of them, did tell this Deponent: And farther, the said People of *Darien* were, in *May* last, repining at their Servants being near out of their Time, because the little Stock of Money they carried over with them was exhausted on Cultivation, which did *not* bring them a Return; and they were thereby rendered quite unable to plant their

their Lands, or *help themselves any way*: And further, that those of the Inhabitants in the South, who did sign the Petition, counter to the Representation of the 9th of *December 1738*, were some of them *ashamed* and *heartily sorry* for having so done, it being contrary to the *true* Interest of themselves and the whole Country, as *themselves did confess* to this Deponent; and, that the said Inhabitants in the South, or some of them, did confess and voluntarily say to him this Deponent, that they were *induced to sign the said Petition* by Promises of Credit being given them by the STORE, for Cattle, which they afterwards had, and gave Bonds for their Value; and that those that refused to sign the said Petition *praying against Negroes*, had no Cattle given them, nor Credit for any, as some of the said People who did sign the said Petition, counter to the said Representation, did tell this Deponent: And that in *September* last, Mr. *John M'Intosh*, Son of Mr. *Benjamin M'Intosh*, told him this Deponent, That his Father, at the Request of the *few People then remaining at Darien*, was to go soon into *South Carolina*, to look out for some new Settlement there for the said People of *Darien*, for that *they did intend to leave their Improvements in Georgia*, because they did not answer the Expence; nor were they able any longer to *subsist themselves in Georgia*

Georgia: That he *never saw nor heard* of the *Saltzburghers* at *Ebenezèr*, *their selling Provisions* in *Savannah*, nor *elsewhere*, except a few Calves; tho' he lived, and, for the most part, was in the most publick Part of the Town, and near the Place where the Provisions were commonly sold; but that he has often seen them fetch Provisions for their own Use, as supposed, from the *publick Stores* at *Savannah*, as also Bread and Flower from other private Stores in the Town; that he has *seen* and *known* a great many People in *Georgia*, and who were reputed to be the most industrious, to be *very laborious*, and to take Pains on their Lands, the Produce of which, does *not* answer the Expence of a *White-man's Labour*, as they themselves have told him; that this Deponent would not have left the Colony, had it not been so much upon the Decline, for that he liked the Place so well, that he would have taken up a Lot in the Town of *Savannah*, about the Month of *August* 1739, but General *Oglethorpe* *refused* to *grant him* one; because he said he would not have asked for one, had he not hoped that the Tenures would be altered.

George Philp.

Sworn at the Publick Office,

16 Feb. 1740.

W. SPICER.

NUM-

NUMBER VIII.

From EBENEZER.

John Speilbeigler, late of *Ebenezer* in *Georgia*, aged 29 Years and upwards, maketh Oath and faith, That he arrived in *Georgia* on or about *March 1735-6*, and lived there till *March 1740-1*; that soon after his Arrival, his Countrymen, who were settled at *Old Ebenezer*, on their first coming to *Georgia*, (upon a Complaint, 'That the Land did not answer the Expence and Labour bestowed on it') were removed several Miles farther up the River *Savannah*, to the Place now called *Ebenezer*, and where he left them, or the greatest Part of them when he came away; that he built a House, and fenced in his Lot, and made other Improvements in the Town, and clear'd and planted 4 Acres of Land, on which he never but once had so much as *Fifty Bushels of Corn*, and *Twenty Bushels of Potatoes*, which was *not sufficient* to maintain himself and Mother in the common Necessaries of Life; (they having nothing to Drink but Water) nor did he buy any Cloaths, nor had he Money or any thing to give in Exchange for Drink or Cloaths, the whole five Years that he lived in *Georgia*, except about thirty Yards of Oznabrigs that

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made

made him ten Shirts, and about ten Pair of Shoes, which cost Six Shillings a Pair; that he must have *gone naked*, had not he hired himself by the Month at *Savannah*, which enabled him to buy the said Shirts and Shoes; that the Inhabitants of the said *Ebenezer* in general, have often said to him, "That they could not live were it not for the Assistance they received from their Friends in Europe and the Trustees Store," which Mr. Boltzins, the Minister, distributed among them as he thought fit; That the said Inhabitants had never Corn, and Rice, or any sort of Bread-kind sufficient for the Use of their Families from Crop to Crop; tho' last Year some of them gave in exchange a small Quantity of *Indian Corn* for a little Flower, and some times, (perhaps) twice the last Year, three or four Fowls, a Calf, or small Pig among them: That he never had his Lands conveyed to him, nor a Grant or any sort of Writing to shew for the same; and that all the Inhabitants of the said *Ebenezer* in general, were frequently complaining that they had no sort of Writing to shew that they had Title to their Lands; That the Inhabitants in general of the said *Ebenezer*, have often said to him, that they wanted and would be glad of *Negroes*, because they found that they were unable to raise Provisions for their Support, by their own Labour: That the said Inhabitants were called

together by the said Boltzius to sign their Petition, dated March 13, 1739, and that they, or many of them, would not have signed it, had they not been compelled to do it by the said Boltzius, as they after told this Deponent, and, repenting their signing it, did several of them leave the Colony, as this Deponent believes the rest would do, were they able; for they are very uneasy under the arbitrary Government of the said Boltzius, who judges in all Cases, gives to, and takes from, whom he pleases, the said Inhabitants being deprived the Benefits of any Courts of Judicature, or Magistrates, having no such among them, except the said Boltzius, who takes upon him to act as King, Priest and Prophet; and who took this Deponent's Plantation Tools from him, on his coming away, without Judge or Jury, tho' he was nothing indebted to the said Boltzius. And farther this Deponent saith not.

South Carolina, ff. Personally appeared the Deponent, John Speilbeigler, who on Oath declared, That the Contents foregoing are true.

Sworn this 16th Day of Dec.

1741, before me.

OTHNIEL BEALE.

I do hereby further certify, that I have employed the said John Speilbeigler at his Trade, being a Bricklayer, and that he performed to my Satisfaction, being (as far as I could discover) sober, diligent and faithful. Witness my Hand the Day above-mentioned.

OTHNIEL BEALE.

NUMBER IX.

From EBENEZER.

WHEREAS the Inhabitants of *Ebenezer* in *Georgia*, have signed a Petition, setting forth their Dislike to Negroes, signifying that the Produce of their Lands answers the Labour bestowed on them, and that they are well pleased with their Condition; These are to certify, to all whom it may concern, that the Subscribers hereof, who are of the *oldest Settlers* in the said *Ebenezer*, have never yet been able to support themselves and Families by Cultivation; nor do they know an Instance of it, among all the said Inhabitants: And farther, that the Inhabitants in general think it hard, *that they have not free Titles to their Lands, nor a scrap of Writing*, shewing any Title at all to their Lands, which have cost them much Labour to improve: And further, that the Inhabitants in general of the said *Ebenezer*, are desirous of Negroes: That *they were called together* to sign their said Petition; and many of them have been heard by us to say, that they would not have done it, but that *our Minister would have been Angry* with them, if they had refused to do so: That they would yet sign a Petition for Negroes, were it not that

Mr.

Mr. Boltzius, our Minister, who exercises an arbitrary Power over us, might make them very uneasy.

Christopher Ortman.
John Michael Riser.
Thomas Bicher.

Ebenezer, 20th

Oct. 1741.

NUMBER X.

From AUGUSTA.

A LIST of such Traders, Men, and Horses, as come from other Parts, and only pass through or by Augusta in their Way to the Creek Nation.

	Men	Hors
Mess. Wood and Brown, from S. Carolina	8	60
Daniel Clark, from Ditto	4	20
Archibald M'Gilvray, from Ditto	3	18
George Coffons, from Ditto	4	30
Jeremiah Knott, from Ditto	4	30
Messrs. { Spencer, from Mount-pleasant	3	16
{ Gilmore, from Ditto	4	20
Messrs. { Barnett, from Ditto	3	20
{ Ladson, from Ditto	3	20
James Coffons, from South-Carolina	5	30
George Golphin, from Ditto	4	25
William Sluthers, from Ditto	4	25
	49	314

A LIST

A LIST of the whole Inhabitants of the Township of Augusta in Georgia.

	Men	W.	Ch.
Mr. Kennedy O'Brien	5	3	0
Thomas Smith	1	1	0
Messrs. Mackenzie and Frazer	5	1	0
John Miller	2	1	1
Thomas Goodale	2	1	2
Samuel Brown	2	1	1
Sanders Ross	2	0	0
A Sadler	1	1	1
A Taylor	1	1	0
William Clark	1	1	0
Henry Overstreet	1	1	4
Locklan M'Bean	2	2	1
William Gray	4	0	0
William Calahern	0	2	2
	29	16	12

A LIST of Traders, Men, and Horses, employed from Augusta in the Chickasaw and Creek Trade.

	Men	Hors.
George Mackay	4	20
Henry Elsey	3	20
Messrs. Facey and Macqueen	6	40
John Wright	4	20
John Gardner	3	20
William Calahern	3	15
Tho. Andrews in Creek and Chickasaw Nations	8	70
Thomas Daval	3	20
John Cammell	3	20
Paul Rundall	3	20
Nicholas Chimery	3	20
William Newberry	3	20
	46	305

Savannah, July,
14, 1741.

JOHN GARDNER.

The

The Day above-written, *John Gardner*, of *Augusta*, Indian Trader, personally came and appeared before me *John Fallowfield*, one of the Bailiffs of the Town of *Savannah*, and made Oath, that the said several Accounts of Traders, Horses, and Men, employed in the *Creek* and *Chickasaw* Nations; And also the List of the white Persons, Men, Women and Children now living in the Township of *Augusta*, are, to the best of the said Deponent's Knowledge, *just and true*; and that the Persons residing in, and belonging to the *Fort* of *Augusta*, are not contained in the said Lists above, and on the other Side of this Paper Written.

JOHN GARDNER.

Sworn the Day and Year
above-written at *Savannah* aforesaid.

JOHN FALLOWFIELD.

NUMBER XI.

From AUGUSTA.

THE Deposition of *Kennedy O'Brien*, of *Augusta*, in the Colony of *Georgia*, Merchant, one of the first Inhabitants of the said Township, and a constant Resident therein, ever since the first Settlement thereof, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists

gelifts of Almighty God, saith, That whereas he hath been informed, that a *Representation* hath lately been made and transmitted to the Honourable the Trustees for establishing the said Colony of *Georgia*, setting forth the flourishing State and Condition of the said Colony in general, and of the said Township of *Augusta* in particular; and the said Deponent, being willing to undeceive any, or all, who may be thereby induced to give Credit to the said *Representation*, doth voluntarily, and of his own accord, declare and maintain the following Truths to be strictly just.

1. That there are not more than *forty white Men*, Inhabitants and Residents of the said Township of *Augusta*, save only the Soldiers in Garrison there, which are about fifteen or twenty more.

2. That *all*, or most of the *Corn* that hath been *made* and *raised* there, hath been wrought and *manufactured* by *Negroes*, belonging to the said Inhabitants, and those opposite to them on the North-Side of the River in *South-Carolina*.

3. That, at least, *one third Part* of the *Corn* reported to be raised in *Augusta* is raised in *South-Carolina* hard by the said Township.

4. That there are not more than *five hundred Horses* employed in the *Indian Trade*, that resort to *Augusta*, altho' it is esteemed the *Key* to the *Creek*, the *Chickasaw*, and the

the *Cherokee* Nations; and that the most of those *Horses* and *Persons* employed about them, and interested and concerned in them, do as often go to *New Windsor* in *South-Carolina* to trade, as to *Augusta*.

5. That there are now in *Augusta* but three trading Houses, and those in a State of *Decay* and languishing Condition; and that through the ill Regulation of the *Indian Trade*.

And this Deponent further saith, that no *Oyl*, *Wine*, nor *Olives*, hath ever been produced at *Augusta*, or hath ever been attempted to be raised or cultivated there, to the best of this Deponent's Knowledge. And further this Deponent saith not.

Kennedy O'Brien.

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 9th Day of *July*, 1741.
JOHN PYE, Recorder.

NUMBER XII.

THE Deposition of Sir *Richard Everard*, Bart. who, being duly sworn, saith, That some time about the Evening of (to the best of this Deponent's Memory) the tenth of this present Month of *July*, he, this Deponent, had some Discourse with Mr. *Samuel Mercer* of the Town of *Savannah*

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nah

hab, in the said Province of *Georgia*, in the Square of the said Town; amongst other Discourse this Deponent asked the said *Samuel Mercer*, how he could joyn in swearing to, and signing a *Representation* of the State of the Colony, when the said Representation contained many Things, of the Truth of which he could be no ways certain; and other Things which were in themselves absolutely (as this Deponent had been informed) false. The said *Mercer* said, that the Number of Men and Horses at *Augusta* were easily to be accounted for, that I counted only the *exact* Number of Men and Horses said to be there, which would not amount to near the Numbers mentioned in the Representation, but that he apprehended, that they had been counted every Man and Horse, as *often* as ever they *went* from, or *came* to *Augusta*, which would (he said) amount to the Numbers mentioned to be in the Representation. I told him, that they might have taken a shorter Method of counting, and not wait the Trouble of the Traders coming down from the Nation; that they had nothing more to do, but to make Capt. *Kent*, *Commander* of the Fort of *Augusta*, to march his Men in and out, as often as they pleased to count them, and they might make what Numbers they thought necessary for the Service of their Cause at any Time, or to that Effect. And this Deponent

ponent saith, thar to the best of his Memory, this is the Substance of the Conversation he had at that time with the said *Samuel Mercer*. And he, this Deponent, further saith, that on *Monday* the 13th of this Instant, being in Company with several Gentlemen at the House of *Peter Morrell* in the Town of *Savannah* in *Georgia*, *John Ray* (who this Deponent was informed was) a Subscriber and Swearer to the above-mentioned *Representation*, being then there, he was asked how he came to swear to and subscribe the said *Representation*; after many weak and frivolous Excuses and Justifications, finding himself unable to defend the said Action, he said, and swore by God, that the *Honourable the Trustees* owed him *one hundred Pounds Sterling*, and that he swore to, and signed that *Representation*, in Hopes to get his Money from them, otherwise he never would have sworn to or sign'd the same; adding, that he hoped to have his *hundred Pounds* out of the *ten thousand Pounds* said to be voted by the Parliament for the Support of *Georgia*.

R. Everard.

Sworn before me this 14th

Day of *July*, 1741.

JOHN FALLOWFIELD.

NUMBER XIII.

Savannah,
in Georgia. }

From SAVANNAH.

Andrew Neilson, Chief Mate, and *Thomas Conn*, one of the Mariners, of the Sloop *Oglethorpe*, belonging to *St. Christophers*, being duly sworn, on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, jointly and severally make Oath and say, That on or about the fourth Day of *May*, One thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, these Deponents were taken up by a Warrant; and by Virtue thereof, brought before and examin'd by *Henry Parker* and *Robert Gilbert*, two of the Bailiffs of *Savannah* aforesaid, touching a Report that had been spread in the Camp of *St. Simons* in this Province. To witt, That General *Oglethorpe*, was under Confinement in *Charles Town*, which the Soldiers were glad of; and that the Soldiers should say, that if he should return to *St. Simons* he would be shot; and that if one would not shoot him, another would; and that when they had done it, they would fly to *St. Augustine*; all which Words and Report the said *Henry Parker* and *Robert Gilbert* charg'd these Deponents with, as the Authors; which Charge these Deponents utterly denied, and petition'd the said Bailiffs,

liffs, that they might have Liberty to go to the Camp at *St. Simons* aforesaid, to answer to the said Charge before General *Oglethorpe*, which was accordingly granted; and these Deponents were next Day sent thither, under the Care of Lieutenant *William Horton*: And these Deponents further say, that some few Days after, they were brought before and examin'd by the said General *Oglethorpe*, at *Frederica*, on the said Island of *St. Simons*, concerning the said Report; the first part of which, *To witt*, That General *Oglethorpe* was under Confinement in *Charles-Town*: These Deponents acknowledged themselves to have uttered, and said in Vindication thereof, that so much of the said Report as last mention'd, was current in the Camp, and that these Deponents first heard it there; and as to the other Part of the said Report, these Deponents utterly denied to have ever so much as heard of the same, till they were charg'd therewith; whereupon the said General *Oglethorpe* examin'd these Deponents separately: And this Deponent *Andrew Neilson* for himself saith, that the said General *Oglethorpe* ask'd this Deponent, *if he never heard* his Owner, Mr. *Robert Williams*, spread the said Report, which this Deponent denying, the said General *Oglethorpe* then insisted that the said *Robert Williams*, must have persuaded this Deponent to have spread the said Report; which

which this Deponent again utterly denied, and said *it was hard to accuse an innocent Man*: And this Deponent *Andrew Neilson*, for himself further saith, that the said General *Oglethorpe*, after *having endeavoured to induce this Deponent to accuse the said Robert Williams*, as the *Author* of the said *Report*, by several *Cross Questions*; he then told this Deponent, that he the said General *Oglethorpe*, had been endeavouring to plead for him this Deponent, and would *put Words into his Mouth* if he had a Mind to save himself: But this Deponent still denying to accuse the said *Robert Williams*, the said General *Oglethorpe* then *endeavoured to intimidate this Deponent*, by several *Threats*; and among others, told this Deponent, that *unless he would say that the said Robert Williams had spoke or rais'd the aforesaid Report*, he the said General *Oglethorpe*, would *order the Soldiers to be under Arms*, and *would turn this Deponent loose among them*, and *leave him to their Mercy*. And this Deponent *Thomas Conn*, for himself saith, that the said General *Oglethorpe* asked this Deponent the *same Questions*, or to the *same Purpose*; and *endeavour'd to persuade this Deponent to accuse the said Robert Williams*, as the *Author* of the said *Report*, by *fair Words and Threats*, in the manner as the other Deponent *Andrew Neilson*, hath before deposed, or by Words to the very same

same effect, and meaning : And these Deponents both say, that after the said General *Oglethorpe* had examin'd them separately, they were both brought before him together, and he then *again told* them, that *he would order* the Soldiers to be drawn out *under Arms*, and would *turn these Deponents loose among them*, and *leave them to their Mercy*; for there was not a Man among them but would dye for him. And lastly, these Deponents say, that the said General *Oglethorpe* cast several Reflections on the said *Robert Williams* about Cattle stealing; and a short time afterwards, Lieutenant *William Horton*, advised these Deponents to petition General *Oglethorpe* to be discharg'd, which they accordingly did; and soon after the said Lieutenant *William Horton* came and told them, that the said General *Oglethorpe ordered*, that *they should make the best of their way for Savannah*; and that the said Lieutenant *William Horton* provided them a Passage in the Scout-Boat; and further these Deponents say not.

Andrew Neilson.
Thomas Conn.

Sworn this 20th Day
of May, 1739, be-
fore me,
THO. CHRISTIE, Recorder.

Number

NUMBER XIV.

From SAVANNAH.

THE Deposition of *John Pye*, of the Town of *Savannah*, who being duly sworn, on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, saith, that sometime in the Year 1739; the Honourable the Trustees for establishing the Colony of *Georgia*, sent over by Capt. *Thompson* into this Colony, twenty Casks of Copper Half-pence, Weight 230 lb each; in all about 400 l. Sterl. And this Deponent further saith, that he believes and is persuaded that the said Sum of 400 l. aforesaid, was sent over into this Colony for *Change to the Inhabitants*; And this Deponent further saith, that sometime after *John Provoost*, came in to *Savannah* with a Cargoe of Provisions, which said Provisions, Mr. *Thomas Jones*, Store-keeper to the Honourable the Trustees, *purchas'd* and *paid down the Value in Copper*; and that the whole Quantity of Goods amounted to *fourteen or fifteen Casks of Copper*, which this Deponent saw delivered on board *Provoost's* Sloop, and further this Deponent saith not.

John Pye.

Sworn before me this
24th Day of July,

1741.

JOHN FALLOWFIELD.

Number

NUMBER XV.

From SAVANNAH.

John Scott, late of Savannah, in the Province of Georgia, but now of Charles-Town, South-Carolina; maketh Oath and faith, That he went to work, and got up a House and Work-house, and was building a Forge; but John West, the then Bailiff, came to this Deponent, and told him, that he should not build a Forge, that he would pull it down again, for that there should be no Forge in Town but his, he being by Trade a Blacksmith.

*John Scott.**Charles-Town, South-Carolina.**Sworn before me this**30th Day of April, 1740.**THOMAS DALE.*

NUMBER XVI.

*From SAVANNAH.**James Oglethorpe, &c. to John Lyndall.*

BY Virtue of Powers granted from his Majesty, George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain,
H France

France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. I do appoint you John Lyndall, to be Tythingman of the lower New-Ward; to train and exercise the Militia of the said Tythings, and to keep the Peace, and obey all such Orders as you shall receive from the Constable of the said Wards, or from such other Person or Persons as I shall appoint to Command, train and exercise the Militia: And this shall continue in full Force, until I, or such as shall succeed to my Commands, shall recall the same, and then it shall cease and determine: Given under my Hand and Seal at Savannah, in Georgia, the 19th Day of October, 1739.

James Oglethorpe.

This is a true Copy, examined the 26th of October, 1741, by us, Witness our Hands,

*John Lyndall.
Thomas Ormston.*

NUMBER XVII.

Andrew Grant, late of the Province of Georgia, maketh Oath, that he hath paid fourteen Shillings and three-pence per hundred for Flour, which he bought out of the Trustees Store-house in Savannah, which

which Flour he believes cost the Trustees Storekeeper, *no more than ten Shilling per hundred*, that being the common Price in *Carolina* at that time: And further he saith, that he hath *paid eight-pence per Pound* for *New-York* or *Rhode-Island* Cheese, which he believes cost *but five-pence per Pound*, or *six-pence at the highest Rate*; and he hath likewise paid *four Shillings per Gallon* for *Madeira* and *Vidonia* Wines, which cost to the best of his Knowledge, not more than *three Shilling per Gallon*, that being the *highest Rate* given for such Wines in *Georgia* or *Carolina*, a great deal being bought *much cheaper*: And this Deponent saith further, that those extraordinary Prices *exact*ed from the People for Provisions, and all other necessities, occasioned (by the Trustees Storekeepers and their Agents) many and continual Complaints from the *whole* Inhabitants, *for the space of six Tears and upwards*; that this Deponent lived in that Province: And this Deponent saith further, that to the best of his Knowledge, he *never* bought any Provisions from the Store aforesaid, but a considerable advance was made on the same, generally *not less than twenty-five per Cent.* neither doth he remember any other that ever did.

Andrew Grant.

Sworn at the Publick-
Office, the 4th of
January 1742, be-
fore E. SAWYER.

H 2

NUM.

NUMBER XVIII.

From SAVANNAH.

Joseph Summers, late of *Savannah Town* in the Province of *Georgia*, now of *Mount Pleasant* in *South Carolina*, Planter, maketh Oath, That in *March 1734*, he became a Freeholder in *Georgia* aforesaid, and continued there till *February 1738*, at which Time he came away, and left his Property there by reason of the very unjust and bad Treatment to the Generality of the Inhabitants and himself; That he was well acquainted with Capt. *Joseph Watson*, who he always thought to be a sober, honest Gentleman, and no ways inclinable to Lunacy: He this Deponent knew that the said *Watson* was settled, and kept a Store with *John Musgrove* at *Tamacraw Bluff*, whereon he had made great Improvements, and also that he was in Possession of Lands at *Grantham*, whereon he had built a good House and several Improvements.

This Deponent also was in Court in *November 1734*, when on the Trial of the said *Joseph Watson*, *Thomas Causton* (who acted as Chief Judge) came off the Bench, to become an Evidence against the said *Watson*, and treated him and the Jury with very indecent Language: And this Deponent

ment well knows, and remembers, that the said *Joseph Watson* was kept in *Confinement under a strong Guard* for upwards of *two Years*, but the exact Time this Deponent cannot be certain to, not having kept any Minutes of the same.

This Deponent further saith, That he has heard *Mr. Thomas Causton*, when sitting on the Bench as *Judge*, declare, that he had no Business, nor would be governed by the *Laws of England*; but pulled out of his Pocket a Book, and said, "*Here are the Laws of Georgia, which I have from Mr. Oglethorpe, by which you are to be govern'd,*" or Words to that Effect.

And this Deponent further saith, That he verily believes the said Captain *Joseph Watson* was a Well-wisher, and would have been of great Benefit to the *Georgia Colony*, and doth not think he ever had any evil Intention against it.

Joseph Summers.

Sworn at *Beaufort, Port Royal*,
the First of March 1739,
before me,

THOMAS WIGG, J. Peace.

To

*To the BAILIFFS and RECORDER of
the Town of Savannah in the Pro-
vince of GEORGIA in America.*

THE Trustees very much approve of your Conduct in Mr. *Watson's* last Affairs, and will always support those who act with Justice and Intrepidity, in putting the Laws in Execution, for the good of the Province, and Mr. *Causton* acted very judiciously in regarding the general Interest and Safety, preferable to any private Consideration, in *justly* confining one Man rather than risking the Safety of the Whole. Mr. *Watson's* Behaviour has been so Cruel, and has shewn so much premeditated Malice, that his destroying *Skee* with Rum, and the bragging of it, appears to the Trustees Murder; for killing a Man upon a Forethought, and with a malicious Design by means of any dangerous Liquor, is as much Murder, as killing him with any sort of Weapon: But *as the Jury have brought him in Lunatick*, and therefore incapable of making his Defence, The Trustees direct that *he shall be confined as a Lunatick*, and proper Care taken for his Recovery, until he shall be in a Condition to take his Trial; for which Trial, a Special Commission will be sent over; and *you at your Perils must*
take

take Care that he shall be forth-coming, when such Commission shall arrive; and *no other Proceeding must* be had on his Affair until the arrival of the said Commission. The Trustees are not to impute the Death of *Skee* (which has been a very great Detriment to the Province by the loss of so bold a Warrior, who both had been, and would have continued of the utmost Service, upon the *Spanish Frontiers*) to the Consequence of too great a Mildness, or rather Injustice, in letting *Mr. Watson* go off with so slight a Fine when he was first convicted for the Assault on *Esteeche*. You know, that *the Indians are very Nice in point of Honour*, and that they are not to be Insulted. --- Had *Mr. Watson* at that time been *severely* fined, and bound to his good Behaviour, it had very probably prevented him, from running into those Extravagancies, by which *he lost his Senses*, and from committing this Murder; and in the Consequence thereof, had prevented *Justus*, the Servant of *Mr. Musgrove*, from being killed. --- You see by this, a foolish Tenderness is the greatest of Cruelties; it hath occasioned the Death of two Men, and if that kind of Spirit continue of not punishing the Guilty, you will destroy yourselves. --- It is very surprizing to the Trustees, that any Magistrate could think of Bailing a Murderer, for Murder is not bailible, and *bailing of a*
Luna-

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the Town of Savannah in the Pro-
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Luna-

Lunatick is an *Act of Lunacy*; for his Distemper makes his Confinement necessary to Mankind: The new-started Opinion, that it is Cruel to imprison on account of an *Indian*, is itself very cruel and pernicious; for if Injustice is done to an *Indian*, the Person who does it should be more severely punished, for doing it to one who is helpless, from his Ignorance of our Language; and because it is a breach of Treaty, and an Act of Ingratitude to the first Possessors of the Land, who have always been exceeding friendly, and kind to the Colony in its first Weakness and Necessities. --- And as for the Opinion that it is right, to let a guilty Man go out of the Province without Punishment, that is giving up at once those valuable Privileges of trying all Facts committed in it, and declaring yourselves incapable of supporting a Civil Government: If a Man is Guilty, you should punish him in the Province, according to his Deserts, and if he is not Guilty, you should acquit him: But you have no such thing as a Power of banishing a Man from the Colony, nor ought you to let a Criminal escape to another Colony in Safety. The Expences arising by Mr. *Watson's* Confinement; and also for the taking Care of him and having a proper Keeper to watch him, will be defrayed by the Store-keeper at *Savannah*, till such time as they can be defrayed out of his

his own Estate, and he being a Lunatick, it is impossible for him to carry on the Indian Trade, The Trustees hereby recall his Licence, and continue the Licence to Mr. and Mrs. Musgrove.*

Signed by Order of the Common-Council of the Trustees the 17th of March, 1734-5.

BENJAMIN MARTYN, Secr.

Joseph Watson maketh Oath, that the above is a true Copy examined by himself with the Original Letter, which he, this Deponent, sent to England by the Rev. Mr. John Wesley.

JOSEPH WATSON.
Sworn, April 10, 1740,
before me,
THO. DALE.

From SAVANNAH.

Savannah, Oct. 20, 1737

WHEREAS on this Day a Court was holden at *Savannah* in the Province of *Georgia*, by Virtue of an Order from the Honourable the Trustees to pass Sentence on *Joseph Watson, Gent.* in Pursuance of a *Verdict* said to be given against him on *November 20, 1734.* And whereas
I the

* There are no less than eight Affidavits from *Georgia*, besides Living Witnesses to prove, that he was *not* a Lunatick.

the said *Joseph Watson* had a Right by the Laws of *England* to be heard as to what he could offer, why Sentence should not be passed according to that Verdict: This is to certify the *Honourable the Trustees*, that we, whose Names are underwritten, were then present in the said Court; and that the said *Joseph Watson* then offered to prove by Witnesses then in Court, who were of the said Jury, that the said Verdict had never been given, and that the Verdict delivered to the Court on *November 20th* aforesaid, was written in these and no other Words, "*Guilty of unguarded Expressions.*" And we do further certify, that the said Court did absolutely refuse to permit those Witnesses to give their Evidence. Witness our Hands.

<i>John Coates,</i>	<i>Henry Garrat,</i>	his
<i>Walter Fox,</i>	<i>John Clark,</i>	<i>Hen. H Manly,</i>
<i>John Lyndall,</i>	<i>J. Fallowfield,</i>	mark
<i>William Francis,</i>	<i>Will. Aglionby,</i>	<i>Gilbert Becu,</i>
<i>Henry Lloyd,</i>	<i>Edward Bush,</i>	<i>John Kellay,</i>
<i>John Burton,</i>	<i>James Burnside,</i>	<i>Joseph Wardrop,</i>
<i>Benj. Adams,</i>	<i>Is. King Clark,</i>	<i>John Davis,</i>
<i>John Wesley, Mi-</i>	<i>William Rigden,</i>	<i>W. Woodrofe,</i>
<i>nister of Sa-</i>	<i>Richard Davis,</i>	<i>Will. Bradley,</i>
<i>vannah,</i>	<i>John Smith,</i>	<i>James Bland,</i>
<i>George Row,</i>	his	<i>Jacob Watts,</i>
<i>Robert Potter,</i>	<i>Ja. j. S. Smith,</i>	<i>David Snook,</i>
<i>Robert Hows,</i>	mark	<i>John Goldwire,</i>
<i>Samuel Mercer,</i>	<i>Ja. Cawpwell,</i>	<i>Hump. Bright,</i>
<i>W. Brownjohn,</i>	<i>George Buncle,</i>	<i>Thomas Salter,</i>
<i>Joseph Stanley,</i>	<i>Thomas Neale,</i>	his
<i>Richard Turner,</i>	<i>William Elbert,</i>	<i>G.W Waterman.</i>
<i>James Mears,</i>	<i>James Carwele,</i>	mark 46
		<i>Georgia,</i>

Georgia, Savannah, Sept. 12, 1737.

We whose Names are underwritten do assert, that being on the Petty Jury Nov. 20, 1734, in *Joseph Watson's* Cause, we brought by our Foreman (*Elisha Dobree*) our written *Verdict*, "*Guilty of unguarded Expressions*," what else was added was extorted by Menaces from *Thomas Causton*, Bailiff, and not assented to by us. Witness our Hands.

Jos. Stanley, John Clark.
Walter Fox, R. Lobb.

NUMBER XIX.

From SAVANNAH.

T *Thomas Neale*, late of *Savannah* in *Georgia*, aged thirty-two Years and upwards, maketh Oath, and saith, that he lived in the Colony four Years and upwards, that holding a Lot in Right of *Katrine* his Wife, late Widow of *Paul Amatis*, who left a Son about sixteen Months old, who was Heir to the said Lot; this Deponent did on the Decease of the said Infant, apply to *General Oglethorpe* for a Right to the said Lot in his own Name, which the said *General* complying with, he ordered Mr. *John Fallowfield*,

Fallowfield, first Constable of *Savannah*, to give this Deponent Possession thereof; and the said *Fallowfield*, taking *Joseph Fitzwalter*, a Landholder of *Savannah*, for a Witness, did, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-Eight, give this Deponent Possession of the said Lot accordingly. That the said *General* did order *William Stephens*, Esq; Secretary for the *Trustees* Affairs in *Georgia*, to register it in this Deponent's Name. That being to clear the five Acre Lot belonging to the same within three Years thereafter, he agreed with a Person to do so, upon Consideration that this Deponent should pay him ten Pounds Sterling for his Labour, but not being able to get it done then, he did fully intend to clear it the next Spring, being One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-Nine, *had he not been dispossessed thereof by Order of the said General*: That he had fenced in the Town Lot, and built a good habitable Hut, on the back of the same, and made other Improvements: That he intended to build a large House on the Front: That he did both Watch and Ward, muster'd, and attended the Courts: That he paid Arrears for Guard Duty for the said Lot before he came to it; That, when he was out of the Province, *Joseph Stanly* undertook to do the said Dnty, for which this Deponent paid the said Stanly: That he never heard any Complaint made

of Neglect, but has been well informed, that the said *Stanly* was punctual in so doing. That soon after he had Possession given him in his own Name, he put the Widow *Hughes* into the said Hut, which he had built. That the said Widow leaving the Colony, he did then leave Mr. *Martin* in it, who had cohabited with her in Possession thereof, and did agree with him that he might live in the said Hut, upon Condition, that he looked after it, and took Care of it in his Absence, and likewise did Guard Duty for the same: But that after some Months Absence, *having been sick in Carolina, where he went to buy Provisions for the Colony*; he did, on his Return to *Savannah*, find the said *Martin* the Tenant turned out, and *Peter Jermain* in the Possession of the whole; and that the said *Jermain* had put in a Tenant of his own. That he was then informed by Mr. *Samuel Mercer*, Constable, and others of *Savannah*, that he, the said *Mercer*, had given the said *Jermain* Possession of the said Lot, in the manner that Possession had been given to this Deponent by Mr. *Fallowfield* aforesaid; and *that he did so by Order of the said General*. That he instantly applied to Mr. *Henry Parker*, and the other Magistrates, for Recovery of the said Lot; when they told him it was not in their Power to help him. That in *March* last *he made a Demand of the same from the said General, who*
only

only told him, that he ought to be there himself, when the said Jermain was put in Possession. That he had not deserted the Colony, tho' he was obliged to go to Carolina, and trade betwixt the two Provinces, or do any thing for an honest Livelyhood, not being able to support himself by Cultivation under the Restrictions in Georgia, which have been too severely felt by People in general, as he can witness. And farther this Deponent saith not.

Sworn to before *Thomas Wigg*, one of his Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the Peace, in *Granville County, South-Carolina*, this 26th Day of *January, 1741-2.* THO. WIGG.

No. 3. SOUTH.
SAMUEL DAVISON
J. O.

MR. *Bromfield* to put Mr. *Amatis* into *Horne's Lot, which is forfeited.*
J. OGLETHORPE.

The Lot, late *William Hornes*, is now granted to *Paul Amatis*, by Order of *James Oglethorpe, Esq;*

The House Lot in *Jekyll Tything, Derby Ward, No. 4.*

The Garden lies South-East from the Town, No. 59.

The

The Farm is in the same Ward and Tything of Farmes, No. 5. Letter B.

Witness *John Brownfield*, Register.

Savannah, June the 16th, 1736.

NUMBER XX.

Joseph Watson, late of *Grantham*, Bailiff, in the Province of *Georgia*, aged forty Years and upwards, maketh Oath, and faith, that in the Year Seventeen Hundred Thirty-Four he bought some Cheese from the Store-house, commonly called the *Trustees Store*, in the Town of *Savannah*, in the said Province. That he was charged in his Account with the Trustees for establishing the said Colony, one Shilling Sterl. per Pound for the said Cheese. That he believes it was what in *London* is commonly called *Cheshire Cheese*. That the *Inhabitants in general* in the said Town and Neighbourhood thereof, often complained, that they paid the same Price for the same Sort of Cheese; and that the said Inhabitants did complain continually, That high Prices were advanced on all Sorts of Provisions, and other Necessaries, sold at the said Store. And farther this Deponent does not say.

Joseph Watson.

Sworn at the Publick

Office 31st Decem-

ber, 1742, before

R. EDWARD.

Number

NUMBER XXI.

*S*arah Turner, late of the Colony of Georgia, maketh Oath and faith, That she arrived at *Savannah*, in the said Province, in *December* 1733, with her Husband *Richard Turner*; where she resided till *March*, 1739-40.

That from the Time of her Arrival, to *June* 1738, *Mr. Thomas Causton*, late *Magistrate*, *Store-keeper* and *Cashier* to the *Trustees* for *Georgia*, had the sole disposal of the Shop, commonly call'd the *Trustees Store*; where was always kept a large supply of all Provisions, Cloathing, Working Tools, and other Necessaries. That she has heard and doubts not, but that Cheese has been sold from the said Store, for One Shilling by the Pound; that she has herself bought *Cheshire-Cheese* (as she thinks it) of the said *Causton's* Wife, (who kept a *Chandler's Shop*, which was generally thought, and she has great Reason to believe, was supply'd with Goods out of the said Store) for which she paid at the same time, in *Paper-Money* of *South-Carolina*, after the Rate of Eight-pence *Sterl.* per Pound: That neither her Husband (as she knows of) nor herself, did ever receive any Part or Share of the Presents of Cattle, Provisions, &c. made to the first Settlers of *Georgia*,
by

by the Provinces of *South-Carolina*, *Pennsylvania*, &c. That neither she or her Husband (as she ever knew of) did ever receive a Cow or Sow, as promis'd to the said Settlers by the Trustees: That she has heard frequent Complaints among the first Settlers (to whom such Presents were said to be made) that they were made to pay for the same, as well as all other Sorts of Provisions and Necessaries, received at the Hands, or by the Order of the said *Causton*; and that they paid most extravagant Prices for the same.

That on the Removal of the said *Causton*, Mr. *Thomas Jones* was first made Store-keeper, and then Magistrate; which gave him an Opportunity of *exercising Cruelties* on the People, as *Causton* had done; and which were complain'd of by the People: That she has heard that the said *Jones* would allow one *Parker*, and other poor People, made Magistrates by the Trustees, no Provisions, when ever they differ'd in Opinion with him, *in a Case of Justice*; and he also sold all Sorts of Provisions from the said Store, at extravagant Prices; that he would not pay Labourers, and others employed in the publick Service in Money, but in Provisions at a dear Rate. That *John Graham* having sawed some Boards, the said *Jones* would pay him in Provisions only, which were not only dear, but *unwholesome*; and that she saw stinking Flour which was damaged,

maged, being black and full of Grubs, that had been deliver'd to others, for which they paid ten Shillings *per* hundred Pound; the Price of the best Flour being commonly about ten Shillings in the *Merchant's Ware-houses*.

That on her leaving the Province in *March* 1739, the People in general were complaining as much of the cruel Usage of the said *Jones*, as before they had been of the said *Causton's*; and further this Deponent saith not.

Sworn the 6th Day of
January 1742, in
Lincoln's-Inn, before
E. SAWYER.

Sarah Turner.

NUMBER XXII.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Lobb.

SIR, *Chelmsford, Dec. 1, 1742.*

I send you a List of some Goods, with the Prices we were charged, at the Trustees Store-house in *Savannah*.

Coarse blue Duffles, at 4 s. *per* Yard.

Cheese, 8 d. *per* Pound.

Molasses, 2 s. *per* Gallon.

Beef, at 2 d. *per* Pound.

Bisket, at 2 d. *per* Pound.

Ozenbrigs, at 10 d. *per* Yard.

Rice, 3 l. * *Currency per Cent.*

* Seven Shillings and Six-pence Sterling; Prime Cost about five Shillings.

These

These Prices are what I can prove by their Bills. *Beef* about that time, viz. 1736, I bought in *Charles-Town*, the very best the Market afforded, at 9 d. † their Currency per Pound; *Biscuit* much about the same Difference; and *Ozenbrigs* at the meanest Retailers in *Charles-Town*, might be bought at 8 d. or under; the blue *Duffles*, I am inform'd, I might have for almost *half Price* in *Charles-Town*. I am,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

R. LOBB.

† One Penny and one Eighth Sterling.

NUMBER XXIII

*Extract of a Representation of the
Grand Jury of SAVANNAH, to
the Honourable the Trustees.*

THAT the said *Thomas Causton*, by his Office of Store-keeper, hath the dangerous Power in his Hands of alluring weak-minded People, to comply with unjust Measures; and also *over-awing* others, from making just Complaints and Representations

to your Honours; and the *known Implacability* of the said *Causton*, and his frequent threatening of such People, is to many weak-minded, tho' well disposed Persons, a strong Bulwark against their seeking Redress, by making proper Complaints, and just Representations to you, their Benefactors, Patrons and Protectors.

That the said *Causton*, has made great *Advancements* on Provisions and Goods, sold out of the Trustees Store, to the Inhabitants, contrary to Mr. *Oglethorpe's* Promise, when he first settled this Colony; and contrary, as we apprehend to your Honour's good Intentions, and greatly detrimental to the Prosperity of the Colony; and that he hath refused to pay the *Publick Debts*, otherwise than in Provisions at those dear Rates; and sometimes bad and unwholsome, out of the publick Store, whereby the Inhabitants were greatly distressed, and some have been obliged to leave the Province.

In Witness, &c. This first Day of September, 1737.

Signed by the whole GRAND JURY of 44 Persons

NUMBER XXIV.

*A Representation from the Grand Jury to
the Court of SAVANNAH.*

Savannah, May 20, 1742.

THE Grand Jury impannelled the 18th of this Instant May, for the Town and County of Savannah, humbly beg Leave to offer the following Reasons to this Court, why they think themselves obliged to present Mr. Thomas Jones, the Second Bailiff of this Town and County, and to examine Witnesses duly sworn thereon.

Imprimis. That in pursuance of the Oath, which they, as Grand Jurors, have solemnly taken, they are obliged to present all such Matters and Things as shall come before them, and that they shall leave no one Person unpresented, through Fear, Favour or Affection.

2dly. That the Matter of Complaint, against the said Mr. Thomas Jones, now before them, is (as they humbly conceive) a Crime of a very heinous Nature, and (if not duly enquired into by them) may be attended with very bad Consequence, highly detrimental to the Liberties and Properties of his Majesty's Liege People, inhabiting this Colony.

3dly. We humbly are of Opinion, that the President and Assistants taking Cognizance

zance of any Crime or Misdemeanour, and representing the same to the Honourable the Trustees, *cannot discharge the Grand Jury*, from making due Enquiry into such Matters and Things as shall come before them, notwithstanding the said President and Assistants have Cognizance thereof; for if such Things should be once allowed, we humbly are of Opinion the Course of Justice would be diverted from its usual Channel, and thereby render *Grand and Petty Juries* entirely useless, contrary, as we humbly conceive, to the Rights and Privileges of our Mother Country.

4^{thly}. We humbly are of Opinion, that the Court refusing to swear such Evidence, as the *Grand Jury* shall offer, in order to their further Enquiry into such Matters and Things, as are lying before them, will *prevent* them discharging that Duty incumbent on them by their *Oath*; whereby the greater Offenders may escape the Punishment due to their Offences.

5^{thly}. We humbly are of Opinion that, if the Matter now before us relating to Mr. *Thomas Jones* be put off till the next Court, no Witnesses being examined upon Oath thereon, some unforeseen Accident (as the Death or Absence of one, perhaps the chief Evidence) may happen, whereby a *thorough Enquiry* into that Matter by the next

next Grand Jury may be rendered ineffectual.

Lastly, We humbly beg leave of this Court (if the aforesaid Reasons shall not be allowed sufficient) that it may be recorded, and laid before the Honourable the Trustees.

Samuel Mercer, Foreman.	James Dormer,
Thomas Salter,	John Brownfield,
John Wright,	James Burnsides,
John Sellie,	Peter Morell,
Thomas Bailie,	Edward Bush,
James Billou,	William Woodrooffe,
William Mears,	James Carweles,
John Lyndale,	James Papott.
John Penrose,	

NUMBER XXV.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Ewen to Mr. Thomas Stevens.

Savannah, May 23, 1742.

MR. Thomas Jones was at the Southward, when he was *indicted* by the Grand Jury, and on the 3d of this Instant there was a Court to be holden at *Savannah*, and Mr. Jones came, in order to have taken his Place on the Bench; which thing would have been objected against by all the People in the Town; neither would any * Man serve

* *Note*, Three Persons were sent to Gaol for refusing to act on the Grand Jury while Jones sat on the Bench without taking his Trial, and were fined 13 s. 4 d. each.

as Grand or Petty Jurors, while Mr. Jones *sate on the Bench*, till he had first taken his Trial, and cleared himself of the Charge laid against him. Mr. Jones told the General that there were *Spanish* Emissaries at *Savannah*, and that he went in Danger of his Life: This was done under a false Colour, *in order to introduce Soldiers into the Town and enslave the People*. General Oglethorpe, *in order to protect the Civil Power*, (tho' the Magistrates and other Officers here, knew nothing of the Matter, nor that there was any such Occasion) sent Lieutenant *Hugh M'Kay*, *Anthony Willy*, and *William Finley* with Mr. Jones. Lieutenant *Hugh M'Kay* had Orders in writing, signed by the General, for *to protect the Civil Power*; and, for his Assistants, he was to take all the Forces that were at Fort *Argyle*, Captain *Matthews*, and what Men he had with him at *Savannah*; Captain *Wiggan* at *Paleachowlas* and his Men, and if these were not sufficient, for to send to Fort *Frederick* at *Beaufort*, to fetch Lieutenant *Sterling* and all the Men under his Command. I need not mention to you what *Concern* the Inhabitants were under, to find their Liberties so closely attacked; it was reported that these Forces were to assist Mr. Jones for to sit on the Bench; but Mr. *Parker*, and Mr. *Fallowfield*, in order

order to prevent any Noise or Disturbance, adjourned the Court to the 17th following. Mr. Jones then went back to *Frederica*, and told Colonel Stephens that the General and himself would be at *Savannah* before the Court Sate again.

NUMBER XXVI.

From SAVANNAH.

THE Deposition of John Pye, Recorder of the Town of *Savannah* in *Georgia*, who being duly sworn, saith, That on *Thursday* the Tenth Day of *July* 1741, he, this Deponent, was at the Houle of Colonel Stephens, Secretary to the Honourable the Trustees for the Establishment of this Colony, Mr. Henry Parker, first Bailiff of the said Town, being then present, the said Parker did say to Mr. Thomas Jones, another of the Bailiffs, then also in Company, that he (the said Henry Parker) understood that the Grand Jury (who were then sitting) were about to present the Representation of the State of this Colony, sent home to the Trustees by them, some time in the Month of *December* last: And this Deponent further saith, that Mr. Thomas Jones said to Henry Parker, that the

L said

said Grand Jury ought by all means to be discharged; and the said Henry Parker replied to the said Jones, that the said Grand Jury had already concerned themselves in things they had nothing to do with, or Words to that Effect; and thereupon the said Henry Parker consented to discharge the said Grand Jury: And this Deponent further saith, that the Members of the said Grand Jury, were Men of the best Circumstances, Characters, and Fortune, that could be found within this County of Savannah, and summoned by virtue of a Warrant for that Purpose, issued by the said Henry Parker, and Mr. John Fallowfield two of the Bailiffs, in which said Warrant the Names of the said Grand Jury-men were expressly mentioned, and further this Deponent saith not.

John Pyc.

Sworn before me this
24th Day of July,
1741.

JOHN FALLOWFIELD.

NUM-

NUMBER XXVII.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Patrick M'Kay, to Mr. Thomas Stephens, December 1741.

S I R,

OF the State of *Ebenezer*, its my Opinion, they scarcely raise Provisions to supply their own Necessities, and Wants, were they not supported by the Charities of the Pious in Europe: It confirms me much in this Opinion, that Mr. *Boltzius*, even in May last, asked to buy Corn and Rice of me; which, as I had not to spare, he Commissioned me to buy for him at *Charles-Town*, for the supply of *Ebenezer*; tho' General *Oglethorpe* told me in February preceding, that Mr. *Boltzius* had sent him fine Indian Corn-flour, and told his Excellency that he would supply his Regiment, with what Quantities he pleased; and withal, that he thanked God he could now subsist five Hundred more of his Brethren, if they should be imported into *Georgia*. I mentioned this to Mr. *Boltzius*, when he wanted to buy Corn and Rice of me, but he absolutely denied, that he had ever said or wrote so to the General: Whether the General or the Parson is to be believed, I leave it with you to determine.

You have yourself seen most of the Settlements in *Georgia* this Year, and what great Matters are done there; in a Word, laying aside *Augusta*, where *Planting is carried on by Negroes*, I dare affirm, I have raised more Provisions on my Plantation, in the Township of *Purrysburgh*, with *Twenty Slaves only*, than *All* the Colony of *Georgia* has done; including *Ebenezer* and *the General's own Farm*, which, after an Expence (as I am told) of *Sixty or Seventy Pounds Sterling*, returned him *ten or fifteen Bushels* of Corn, no Pease or Potatoes.

I am, S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

PATRICK MACKAY.

NUMBER XXVIII.

Charles-Town, South Carolina, Oct. 12. 1741.

Dear Brother,

I Take this Opportunity of acquainting you, that I have left *Georgia* and come to *Charles-Town, South Carolina*, where I am settled in my own Business. I have been here about 4 Months, and (I thank God) am got into very good Trade.

Georgia

Georgia is very much deviated from what it was, when I first went there, especially in the *Government of Affairs*. I have told you, that at my first Arrival, I was appointed a *Magistrate*, in which Office, I continued till it was a *Crime to do Justice*; upon which, I begged leave of our *General*, to be excused, for that I would act no more, since to act according to my *Oath* and *Conscience* was *displeasing* to him; upon which he made one of his *waiting Boys* a *Magistrate* in my stead, a *Boy* that was *not Nineteen Years of Age*: after which, the *General* turn'd my utter *Enemy*, hindering me, in every Shape, of getting my *Livelihood*, which he has not only done by me, but by *all those*, who *will not consent to wash their Hands in such Water as he thinks proper*. I left but *two People* behind me, that were of my Disposition, and they are both coming away, and then, at *Frederica*, they'll be like my *Lord Thomound's Cocks*. In short, his *Magistrates* durst not decide a Cause, without first going to him to ask which Party is to *suffer*; and, those that happen to be most in his Favour at that time, are sure to get the better on't, *right or wrong*. There is also a *Set of People* now left, that, if any Paper is drawn up, and contains the greatest of *Falsities* (in order to keep still in *Darkness the Parliament, the Trustees, and the People of England*) are all ready to sign,

nay

may even to make *Oath*, to the Truth of it; and those that *cannot digest those hard Pills*, must not stay there.

I have also an Account of *One hundred Thirty-nine Pounds Sterling*, which, when settled, there will be due to me between *Ninety and One hundred Pounds*. "He swore the Account should not be settled, neither would he ever pay me a Farthing!" But I intend to send my Case home, by a Gentleman who is now gathering up the *true State of Georgia* (*much against his Excellency's Inclinations*) in order to lay it before this next Sitting of the *Parliament*, who, the whole *Colony* expects, will relieve them from *Tyranny and Oppression*, and *arbitrary Government*, which is too much practised there, and consequently very disagreeable to so young a Settlement. However strange these Things may appear to you *People of England*, I do assure you they are *nothing but Truth*. Nay a whole Volume might be filled with *worse Relations* of that Place, than I have mentioned; which made me think sometimes, we had *lost our Way*, and come to the *wrong Georgia*, and had not got to that *fine Place*, so much talk'd of in *England* some Years ago. Neither *Law* nor *Gospel* find any Encouragement there; our *Minister* (who is a very *worthy Gentleman*) was obliged (*thro' ill Treatment from the General*) to leave the Place, and return Home.

Home. You may perhaps wonder why I did not give you so just an Account of these Proceedings before ; the Answer to which is, that it is too common a Practice to *open all Letters*, that are sent from thence ; and such as speak well of the Place, may perhaps get a Passage according to their Supercriptions, and those that speak ill of the Place, are committed to the Mercy of the Flames. What emboldens me now to *speak the Truth* is, my being arrived in a *Land of Liberty* ; but *there* (if it please God to keep me in my right Senses) they never shall get me again, unless there is an Alteration in the Government, not even to view my Estate, which is now lett for 15 *l.* a Year Sterling. When I left *England*, I intended (if pleased God) to have returned in *Ten* Years, but making my first Voyage to the *mistaken Georgia*, where I lost a good part of the Time, I believe I must intrude upon your Patience two or three Years longer, in order to retrieve the lost Time before-mentioned.

Your ever loving Brother,

SAMUEL PERKINS.

NUM-

NUMBER XXIX.

Extract of a Letter from General Oglethorpe's Secretary.

Dear SAM. *Frederida, Sept. 13, 1741.*

I Would have wrote to you by *Lullams*, had I not at that time, been very busy in writing Letters for the *General*, which I am determined never to do again, unless he will pay me a pretty Sum of Money, which, last Night I wrote to him for ; and to which, I have not yet received any Answer. I am tired of this *Way of living*; and am only employed, when his other *Secretaries* * are ill, which often happens after their *frequent Debauches*.

I am *weary* of this *curst Place*, and will endeavour to get out of it as soon as I can, for it looks as though I was marked out for a *Sacrifice*, in not being able to receive a farthing of my Salary, when there is so much due to me.

Every thing here goes on *as usual*, that is to say, with the *utmost Confusion*. The other Day, whilst the *General* was gone on a *Cruise*, I happened to hear one of our *worthy Justices* † *cursing* and *swearing*, ' that the *General* had used him ill, and ' that unless he would recall some Words, ' which he had publicly spoken, he never

* *Marriott*, whom the *General* lately made *Magistrate*.

† *Dr. Hawkins*.

' more would be a *Tool to him* as he had
 ' been, in *receiving Instructions privately*,
 ' how to behave with Regard to the *unhap-*
 ' *py Mrs. Norbury* in particular, and then
 ' publicly denying that the *General* knew
 ' any thing of their Proceedings, but that
 ' they went according to *Law* and their *own*
 ' Reason." He also came over to a great
 many People, who were with *Davidson* in
 his *Bed Stable*, * and seeing the *Constable*
 there, he ordered him to bring no more Af-
 fairs before him as a *Justice*, for that he
 would act no more; and accordingly the
Constable gave him no more trouble, but
 carried all Affairs before Mr. *Marriott*.
 When the *General* return'd to *Frederica*,
 the *Justice* returned to his *Duty*; in which
 he and his *Wife* have been very assiduous,
 insomuch that they caused a *Negro* on board
 Mrs. *Wood's* Schooner, to be seiz'd, which
 was accordingly done: That occasioned two
 of Mr. *Jenys's* also to be seiz'd, as would a
 Girl also of Mrs. *Lyford's*, who was too cun-
 ning for them, and had sent it away. How-
 ever a petty (*pretty*) *Sessions* was held, when
 the Masters of *Jenys's* and Mrs. *Wood's* Boats
 having sworn, that they would not have
 brought any *Negro*, could they have got
 white Men to hire; and also, that they
 would not have been in this Province at the
 time the *Negroes* were seized, had it not

* See Number 4.

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been

been for a violent Storm, or Hurricane, that we have lately had; and producing their Clearances, *Jenys's* signed by *Patterson*, and *Mrs. Wood's* by his *Excellency*, they there-upon *in form*, clear'd the *Negroes* under their Hand-Writing. However, it was reported, that the Slave on board *Mrs. Wood*, was not *Colonel Flowers's*, as had been sworn to, but belonged to *Mrs. Wood*, and by her hired for the Service of the Schooner; upon which, another Warrant was issued by the *Triumvirate*; * (after a long Advice given by the Dictator) to take up the *Negro* on board *Mrs. Wood*, under a Pretence, that he was cleared by a wrong Name: He is now in our *Guard-House*, † and next Week, I believe will be sold at *Vendue*; notwithstanding *Captain Lyford*, and some other Persons, will swear that the said *Negro* was employed not long since, (for some Months on board the same Boat, and by the said Name that he always went) in going up and down the River for Oyster-shells, for Tappy-work.

Thus stands the Case with *Mrs. Wood* and our *Civil Power*, whose Character is already known so well abroad, that every one almost is afraid to come near us; and we, who are on the Spot, want to be out of the reach of it. Last time *Mrs. Wood* was here, she had a Servant (*Willy Cormach*) taken from her

* The three Magistrates.

† The Soldiers Guard.

in a *more unjust* manner (if possible) than her *Negro* was this Voyage. I hope *this*, and *several other Instances*, of the *Usage of Georgia*, will not escape *young Stephens*; who, if he has Authority, will I dare say, *not want Matter of Fact* to be laid before him. You, to be sure will quietly sit down, and not speak a Word against *this Place*! *How ungrateful must you be, if you are not sensible of the good Usage you receiv'd here?* Mr. Davidson is now sending his Family to *Port Royal*, along with Mrs. Wood: As he designs soon to follow, I will not trouble you with an imperfect Account of the Cause of his so sudden Departure, when you will soon have the Satisfaction, of hearing it from his own Mouth; I will only say, that '*his Case is a perfect Georgian*;' and will, I hope, come under the Cognizance of Mr. Stephens, to whom I cannot give my Reasons for leaving the Colony; but should be very glad to acquaint him with the Reasons, of my Design to get out of this *destructive Place*, as soon as I can. It is currently reported here (and *I know part of it to be true*) that one or two Children have *died* here, for want of Medicines, which were refused them; and Mrs. Hawkins order'd her Husband's Mates, at *their Peril*, not to deliver a bit out of the Chest. If that W---n is to be *punished* in this World, for her *Wickedness*, how *dreadfull* will the *Example* be?

I grow sick with the Thoughts of her, and must therefore conclude, desiring your frequent Correspondence, than which nothing can be more agreeable to,

Dear SAM,

*Thy trusty Friend, well Wisber,
and faithful humble Servant,*

To Mr. Samuel
Perkins.

F. MOORE.

NUMBER XXX.

*A Letter from the Magistrates of
Frederica, to the commanding Of-
ficer at the Camp, on St. Simons.*

S I R, Frederica, May 5, 1740.

THE Reason of our troubling you is this. Jonathan Edge, having been this Day convicted of breaking the King's Stores, breaking open a Lock of a Trunk, and stealing 17*l.* in Money; and having receiv'd Sentence of Death for the same; and we having no Place proper for the Confinement of a Person in his Condition, beg leave
to

to desire your help, in ordering him to be taken due care of, (so as he might not escape) until such time as *the General* is pleased to order him to be executed.

We are, S I R,

Your obedient humble Servants,

Samuel Perkins.
Francis Moore.

To the Officer, commanding
General Ogleshorpe's Re-
giment, at St. Simons.

N U M B E R X X X I .

S I R,

*J*onathan Edge was lately executed here, for breaking open and robbing of John Dick's House. He confess'd the Fact, and was very sorry that he should come to so an unhappy an end. I am sorry to tell you, that he declared at the same time, that "if the General had paid him what he owed him, he should have had no Occasion for to have done it." Whether this is true or not, that the General owed him the Money, I can say, that I heard the rest of those that were

were employed with him at the same time,
complain of their not being paid; from your
assured Friend,

Joseph Cannon.

*Frederica, September,
the 8th, 1740.*

To Mr. Henry Buckley, in Carolina.

NUMBER XXXII.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. **

WILLIAM EWEN, to Mr. THO-
MAS STEPHENS.

S I R,

Grange, Aug. 21, 1742.

I shall give you an Account of the present
deplorable State of Savannah; every one
was in the utmost Confusion, for to carry
his Wife, Family and Goods out of the
Town; some to *Ebenezer*, some to *Aber-*
corn, some to *Purrisburgh*, and some to
Captain Mackay's Plantation: Our Council
did not talk of fighting, neither did they
take one Step for the Defence of the Place;
but on the contrary, had concluded, when
they heard the *Spaniards* were coming, for
to have tumbled the great Guns into the Ri-
ver, and then to have gone away on Horse-
back: They kept their Horses ready bridled
and saddled all the time. Mr. Boltzius of-

* One of the Correspondents appointed by the People.

ferred his People to come down, which if they had, and joined the *English* and *Dutch* that were in *Savannah*, they would have made about two hundred Men; who, under the Conduct of a good Commander, might have repuls'd fix or seven hundred of the *Enemy*, if any had come. *They were so far from defending the Town, that, in the midst of the Alarm, there was no Guard kept for two Nights.* What little Substance the People had, is now *exhausted*; nor is there any Business going on, either publick or private; so that the People are now in a very low State; many of them are dead, and more I am apt to think will dye, for several People are now dangerously ill. *Mr. Fallowfield, Mr. Ormston, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Elbert, and several others, including Men, Women and Children, to the Number of thirty-five Persons, have already left the Colony, besides several of the Dutch; many others are also intending to go very soon.*

S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

William Ewen.

NUMBER XXXIII.

S I R,

WE should be wanting in Point of Gratitude, did we not, in behalf of those
We

We* *represent*, as well as of ourselves, thankfully acknowledge your unwearied Endeavours for the *Publick Welfare* of those, who can no other Way repay you, than by putting up their Prayers to the *Almighty*, to reward and bless you in all your generous Undertakings in their Behalf; and tho' our *Circumstances* are *such*, as give us little Hopes of staying here to see the Accomplishment of your Negotiations; yet it is our *earnest Request*, that you will still continue to solicit our Affairs in such a Manner, as (*with the Blessing of the Almighty*) may be the Means of *settling* this *unhappy* Colony, upon a firm and lasting Basis, which will transmit your Name to Posterity, as the *Restorer of Civil Rights and Priviledges*, and thereby render your Name ever dear.

Whatever you may think necessary to be done in our Behalf, we must leave to your Discretion, hoping you will do nothing therein, but what is consistent with your Character, as our Agent.

We are, S I R,

Your most humble Servants,

Savannah, 21st

August, 1742.

William Woodrooffe.

William Ewen.

To Mr. Thomas Stephens.

John Lyndall.

• These Gentlemen are three of the Correspondents appointed by the People.

Number

NUMBER XXXIV.

Appointment for an Agent on Behalf of the People of Georgia.

Georgia,

At a Meeting of Landholders, Settlers and Inhabitants at Savannah, the Seventh Day of October in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty One.

WHereas many of his Majesty's Subjects, who are settled in, and are belonging to the Province of Georgia, have, as well singly, as in joint Numbers, from time to time presented to the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, divers *Remonstrances, Representations and Petitions*, with repeated Complaints of Grievances, which have never been effectually redress'd. And whereas, for Want of timely Remedies to the Evils set forth in the said *Representations, &c.* being apply'd, the said Province is greatly deserted by many of her Inhabitants, by Reason of the *Restrictions that render them*

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wholly

wholly incapable of raising Provisions for their Support; and whereby those, who still remain in the said Province, are unable to subsist themselves and Families by Cultivation, as are some of them barely in any Shape. We, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being Settlers and Inhabitants of the said Province, are unanimously of Opinion, that, in order to the effectually settling and establishing the said Province, and to remove all those Grievances and Hardships we now labour under, It is expedient for Us to appoint an Agent for representing, transacting and soliciting in Great-Britain those Affairs of so great Importance. Wherefore, Mr. Thomas Stephens being thought by us to be a Person fitly qualified for the said Purpose, in Behalf of ourselves, and many others of his Majesty's poor distressed Subjects, now residing in, and belonging to the said Province, We do hereby constitute and appoint the said Thomas Stephens. And he is hereby nominated and declared Agent, to represent and transact the Affairs aforesaid. And further, it being necessary, that We the said Inhabitants, or some of us do correspond with the said Thomas Stephens. We do in Behalf of Ourselves and others aforesaid, hereby nominate and appoint William Woodrooffe, Thomas Ormston, Peter Morell, John Lyndal, and William Ewen, or any three of them, to correspond with

with the said *Agent*; and he is hereby im-
powered and authorized to pursue such In-
structions, as he shall from time to time re-
ceive from the said Persons, hereby appoint-
ed to correspond with him in Relation to
the Complaints of Grievances of the People
in the aforesaid Colony of *Georgia*; and this
Appointment to remain in full Force and
Vertue, during the Pleasure of the said In-
habitants. G I V E N under our Hands at
Savannah the Day and Year above-written.

Signed by Landholders — 123

Letters from those absent at the time 18

INSTRUCTIONS to Mr. THOMAS
STEPHENS, *Agent for the People*
of *Georgia* in America.

WE do in Behalf of ourselves, and the
rest of his Majesty's Subjects, who
have settled in this Province, request and
desire, that you Mr. *Thomas Stephens* will,
on your Arrival in *England*, apply, petition,
and solicit for Redress of Grievances, in such
manner as you shall think most advisable,
(Application to the Trustees only excepted)
and in particular for obtaining the following

N 2

Articles

Articles, which We apprehend to be necessary in order for the more effectually establishing this Province; and which the *Charter* granted by his Majesty to the *Trustees* *impowers them* to give us, *viz.*

That a *regular Government* be established in *Georgia*, as in others of his Majesty's Provinces in *America*.

That upon Consideration, that *Georgia* is intended as a Barrier to *South-Carolina*, all *Grants of Lands* be at least as extensive, and not inferior in any Respect to those of that Province.

That the *Quit Rents* in *Georgia* be not greater than in others of his Majesty's Provinces, the *Land* being in no kind better than in *South-Carolina*.

That the *Use of Negroes*, under such Restrictions as shall be thought proper, be allowed for cultivating our Lands.

That *Incouragement* be given for the making *Pot-ash, Silk, Wine, Oil, Indigo, Hemp, Flax*, or other Commodities that might be raised in *Georgia* in *America*, and greatly increase the *Trade* and *Navigation* of *Great-Britain*.

That, if you should not obtain such an *Alteration in the Constitution*, as shall enable the *Inhabitants* to support themselves by *Cultivation*, to pray, "that the Money, which may hereafter be granted for the Use of the Colony, may be applied for removing them

"them to some other Part of his Majesty's
 "Dominions, where they may be able to
 "support themselves and Families, and be
 "of Use to the Publick, instead of a Burthen
 "to it, as they are now."

William Woodrooffe.

Thomas Armston.

Peter Morel.

William Ewen.

John Lyndall.

Savannah, 27th

Oct. 1741.

NUMBER XXXV.

A LIST of Complainants, who are stiled a few Clamorous Malecontents.

A.

John Amory
 Benjamin Adams
 Thomas Andrews
 Thomas Atwell
 Thomas Antrobus
 James Anderson
 Gasper Aughester
 Hugh Anderson.

B.

John Brownfield
 John Burton
 Charles Britain
 James Burnside
 Francis Brooks

Matthew Bright
 Robert Bradley
 William Bradley
 Mich. Burghalter, *sen.*
 James Bland
 William Barbo
 Peter Baillou
 Edward Bush
 Giles Becu
 James Baillou
 George Buncle
 Peter Beller
 Michael Burghalter
 Thomas Bailey
 Andrew Bell
 Thomas Baillie
 Harry

Harry Buckley
John Brown
William Blechman
Ambrose Barr
Thomas Bicher.

C.

William Calvert
William Carter
James Carwels
Thomas Cross
William Colthred
John Clarke, *sen.*
Philip Courtney
John Cundale

William Cooksey
Isaac-King Clark
James-Collyer Collins
James Campell
Jacob Curl
Anthony Camuse
Thomas Clyatt
Joseph Cannon
James Corneek
John Cuthbert
Isaac Coln
Tho. Christie, *Recorder*
John Clark

D.

James Dormer
John Desborough
Richard Davis

John Desborough, *jun.*
Francis Dalgrafs
Edward Desborough
Andrew Duché
Thomas Dawson
James Dodds
John Dudding
David Douglas
Samuel Davison
William Davy
James Dean
Ph. Delegal, *jun.*
Edward Davison
James Dodds
Christian Dasher.

E.

William Elbert
Thomas Eggerton
John Evans
William Ewen
Thomas Ellis
Peter Emery
William Evans.

F.

Hugh Frazer
Joseph Fitzwalter
Henry Fletcher
William Francis
John Fallowfield, *Ma-
gistrate.*
Walter Fox
Elisha Foster

Thomas

Thomas Frazer
John Foulds.

G.

Robert Gilbert, *Magistrate.*

Peter Gordon, *Magistr.*

Patrick Grhame

John Grhame

David Guinder

William Greenfield

Christopher Greenfield

James Gallway

Archibald Glen

Michael Germain

James Gould

John Grinter

George Gorsand

Thomas Gantlett

Samuel Goff

William Grickson

Henry Green

Charles Grimaldi

Andrew Grant

John Goldwire.

H.

Robert Howes

Samuel Holmes

James Haslefoot

Theoph. Hetherington

Robert Hainkes

John Heirinmam

James Houston

Gasper Herbough

Jacob Herbough.

I.

James Jeansack

Peter Joubert

Edward Jenkins

Edward Jenkins, *jun.*

K.

John Kelly

William Kennedy.

L.

Samuel Lacey

Richard Lobb

Richard Lawley

Henry Lloyd

John Lyndall

James Landree

Samuel Lyon

John Landry

Thomas Lee

Adrian Loyer

Adrian Loyer, *jun.*

M.

Samuel Mercer

Stephen Marrauld

Henry Manley

Stephen Mountford

Thomas Mellichamp

John

John M'Donald	
Peter M'Kay	P.
Benjamin M'Intosh	
John M'Intosh	Henry Parker, <i>Ma-</i>
Daniel M'Kay	<i>gistrate.</i>
James Mure	William Parker
John Miller	Samuel Parker
Anthony M'Brid	John Priestwood
Jacob Matthews	John Pye, <i>Recorder</i>
Henry Moulton	Robert Parker
Peter Maillier	John Penrose
William Meers	William Pendricke
Farguhar M'Guilvery	James Papot
Peter Morell	Jean Pirebreton
Richard Mellichamp	Samuel Perkins
Thomas Morris	George Philp.
Daniel M'Donald	
John M'Leod, <i>Minis-</i>	R.
<i>ter of Darien.</i>	
Alexander Monro	Simon Rieuwere
James Miller	Richard Rogers
James Marsh	John Robe
John M'Intire	George Rush
Owen M'Leod	John Rae
Matthew Mauve	Alexander Rose
Peter Miller.	John Robertson
	Alexander Rantowle
	William Rigden
	Hugh Ross
Thomas Neale.	Alexander Reynolds
	John Michael Rifer
	S.
Thomas Ormiston	Lewis Stamon
Christother Ortman	William Starfletcher
Kenedy O'Brien.	Joseph

Joseph Stanley
Donald Stewart
James Smith
Alexander Simes
Joseph Summers
John Smith
John Sellie

Thomas Salter
James Scott
John Smalley
Thomas Sparnell
David Snook
George Stevens
Joseph Stringer
John Scott
William Stirling
John Speilbeigler
Joseph Smithers
William Stenhouse.

T.

Peter Tector
Edward Townsend
George Tyrrel
Stephen Tarrian
John Teafdale
Jacob Truan
Thomas Tripp
Thomas Tebbut
Patrick Tailfer
Alexander Taylor
Samuel Teafdale.

U.

Thomas Upton
Oliver Upsall.

W.

James Williams
Jacob Watts
Samuel Ward
George Waterman
James Willson
William Williamson
William Wood
James White
Thomas Wattle
Andrew Walker
William Woodrooffe
Thomas Webb
Joseph Wardrope
John Warwick
Joseph Watson
John Wackfeld
Robert Williams.

Y.

Isaac Young, *Sen.*
Isaac Young, *Jun.*
John Young
Thomas Young, *Sen.*
Thomas Young, *Jun.*

O

A LIST

If it be asked, why all these did not sign the Appointment for an Agent? the Answer is, a few of them are dead, and many deserted.

*A LIST of those who are deemed the
Body of the People, and who were either
bribed or compelled to sign Petitions in
Opposition to those stiled Malecontents.*

From E B E N E Z E R.

J ohn Martin Boltzius	Bartholomeus Riefer
Israel Christian	Bartholomeus Zant
Gronau	Thomas Gschwandel
Gabriel Maurer	Simon Reiter
John Maurer	Matthias Brandner
George Kogler	Christian Leimberger
Paulus Zittrauer	Martin Lackner
Peter Renter	Luprecht Steiner
Stephen Rottenberger	Veit Lemmenhoffer
Ambrosii Zubli	John & Car. Floerel
John Jacob Zubli	Ruprecht Zimmermann
* Christopher Ortman	Simon Steiner
Ruprecht Kalcher	George Schwaiger
Leonhard Rauner	John Schmidt
Christian Riedelsperger	Leonhard Crause
Fridrick Willhelm	Peter Gruber
Moller	Jacob Schartner
Martin Hortzug	Joseph Leitner
Christian Hefsler	John Cornberger
John Pletter	Andreas Grimmiger
Frank Sigismund	Matthias Burgsteiner
John Hernberger	Veit Landsfelder
George Bruckner	Joseph Ernst
Carl. Sigismund Ott	* John Michel Riefer
Matthias Zettler	* Thomas Pichler
Ruprecht Eischberger	* John Spielbiegler.
John Peter Arnsdorff	

From D A R I E N.

J ohn Mackintosh	James M ^c Kay
Moore	Daniel Clark, <i>first</i>
John Mackintosh Lyn-	Alexander Clarke
vilge	Donald Clark, <i>third</i>
Ranald M ^c Donald	Joseph Burges
Hugh Morrison	Donald Clark, <i>second</i>
John M ^c Donald	Archibald M ^c Bain
John Maclean	* Alexander Munro
John Mackintosh Son	William Munro
to L.	John Cuthbert.
John Mackintosh Bain	

*A LIST of those who signed a State of
the Province of Georgia, attested upon
Oath.*

† **P**atrick Graham, *Apothecary to the Trustees.*
 † Joseph Fitzwalter, *Gardner to them.*
 † James Carwells, *Gaoler.*
 * Thomas Upton, *Commands a Garrison of 5 Men.*
 * Giles Becu, *Baker to the Trustees Store-keeper.*
 * Thomas Egerton, *Grandson of the Trustees Wheel-*
wright.
 Thomas Cundell, *a Boy under Age.*
 * Anthony Camuse, *Silkman.*
 † John Burton, *a Town Officer in the Pay of the*
Trustees.
 Joseph Pavey, *in Pay at Fort Augusta.*
 * Robert Hainks, *a Town Officer.*
 John Millidge, *one of the General's Servants.*
 * Thomas Bayley, *Smith to the Trustees.*

George Johnson, *Sawyer to the Trustees.*

† Samuel Parker, *Son-in-Law to Samuel Mercer.*

Thomas Palmer, *Sawyer to the Trustees.*

William Stephens, *the Trustees President and Secretary.*

† Henry Parker, *a Magistrate and Assistant to the President.*

Thomas Jones (1), *Magistrate, Assistant, Accomptant, Overseer. Storekeeper and Cashire to the Trustees.*

Samuel Mercer (2), *Constable and Assistant.*

* James Campbel, *late Gaoler.*

John Rae (3), *Scout Boat-man.*

Noble Jones, *Commands a Garrison near Captain Upton.*

* Thomas Young, *Wheelwright to the Trustees.*

* Thomas Ellis, *Surveyor.*

Those marked † signed the Representation of 117 in 1738.

Those marked * have since repented and signed the *Agent's* Appointment, and the rest have ever been dependant.

N. B. The State of the Colony attested by the above 25, only shews how far the People have gone towards improving the Colony, and what it may be made capable of ; but does not shew the *present, real and true* State of it, since it has made no mention of its *ruinous and deserted* Plantations.

(1) App. No. XXIV, XXV, XXIV, &c.

(2) App. No. XII.

(3) App. No. XII.

NUMBER XXXVI.

Georgia-Office, Westminster.

S I R,

YOUR forgetting the Duty of a *Magistrate*, to preserve Peace, and Authority of Government, and heading a discontented Party to become *Petitioners* with yourself, *against the Trustees Conduct*, setting up yourselves as *Dictators*, and prescribing Rules to bring all Order into Confusion, is an *Offence of that Nature* to the *Trustees*, who appointed you a *Magistrate* for other *Purposes*, that they thought fit to discharge you from the Office of *Second Bailiff*, and one of the *Assistants* at *Savannah*, and have sent over their Constitution for another Person in your Room.

Persons not content with Government, are equally unable to *govern* themselves, as *choose* their own Governors; and the *Trustees* having no farther Service for you, who take upon you *thus to act*, directed my acquainting you therewith.

I am S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

Herman Verelst, *Accomptant.*

Feb. 16, 1741.

To Mr. John Fallowfield.

F I N I S.

